

ARMY

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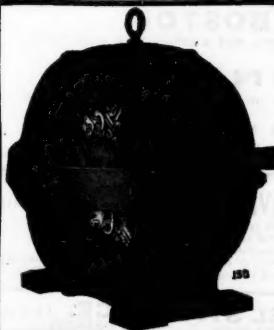
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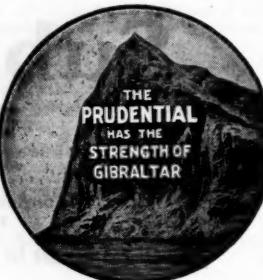
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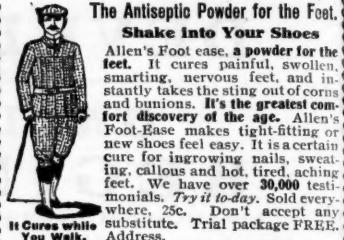
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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While we, in common with other patriotic Americans, rejoice at the creation of a nation-wide interest in the rebuilding of our merchant marine, we regret that the proper part played by the U.S. Navy in this reawakening is not fittingly acknowledged. We do not believe that any fair-minded man, after contrasting public sentiment to-day with that existing before President Roosevelt sent the Battleship Fleet around the world, will deny that the greatest factor in arousing the American people to an appreciation of the pitiful decadence to which our commercial shipping has sunk was that globe-girdling cruise of our warships. Often a great crusade, a powerful popular movement, needs some single event to bring it to life and effectiveness, and that stimulus was afforded by the ships under Admirals Evans and Sperry. For more than a year the attention of the people of the United States was concentrated upon the sea. The largest event in our international relations for fifteen months was the majestic procession of our naval vessels through foreign waters. Each day the newspapers contained some mention of the doings of our ships abroad. During all these months the eyes of all good citizens followed the Old Glory as it tossed over strange waves. Americans living on the coasts and Americans dwelling in the far interior had an equal possession in the fame that came to the nation through this splendid smoke-draped caravan of the seas. But the people slowly began to realize that it was not all glory, that the picture had a somber side, that however greatly the Navy had measured up to the needs of the hour, the merchant marine had been woefully lacking. The power and effectiveness of the fleet only served to throw into striking contrast the insufficiency of our marine shipping. That our warships had to be attended around the world with a fleet of foreign colliers was not pleasing to our national pride. At last the American feeling of self-satisfaction was stung into a recognition of national shortcomings, and out of that humiliation has largely grown the present demand for the restoration of our flag to the trade routes of the world. We wonder how many of those opposed to the sending of our Battleship Fleet around the world are aware of the influence of that voyage upon the present interest in our oversea shipping, and we also wonder how many of such opponents, if they really knew it, would honestly give to our Navy the credit for having developed a healthier and wider desire for the upbuilding of our merchant marine than this country has known since our shipping fell into desuetude.

In reading the prize essay on the "Merchant Marine and the Navy" by Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., in the current Proceedings of the Naval Institute, we do not quite catch his meaning when, near the opening of his able paper, he says: "The upbuilding of the Navy is due to patriotic sentiments on the part of many of our statesmen who are totally opposed to the merchant marine, and to turn their sentiments against the Navy can in nowise benefit the merchant marine; but, on the other hand, the foreign control of our merchant shipping would naturally lie closely in association with those opposed to the policy of upbuilding the Navy." We know no American statesmen "opposed to the merchant marine." Some may object to such methods as subsidy, postal subventions, etc., as a means of rebuilding it, but that is not to say they are opposed to the merchant marine itself. No man is worthy of the name of "statesman" if he is opposed to the merchant marine. Many opponents of ship subsidy, for example, believe the decadence of our oversea shipping is due to tariff restrictions, and none would be more enthusiastic than they if American trade vessels should dot the seas of the world as they did

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

decades ago. Mr. Roberts seeks to show that foreign steamship interests, by lobby and press bureaus in Washington and New York, aim to foster anti-subsidy sentiment. Describing the death-blow that our shipping received in the Civil War, he says that in 1861 we carried about sixty-two per cent. of our imports and exports, and in 1865 only about twenty-eight per cent. Confederate cruisers destroyed more than one million tons of American shipping, valued at more than \$150,000,000. The Naval Constructor, passing to the needs of the Navy in its respect to the merchant marine, says that if the United States should go to war when the vessels now authorized by Congress are completed the Navy would be compelled to procure from the merchant marine twenty-four scouts, sixteen squadron colliers, two slow colliers, five ammunition ships, two supply and refrigerating ships, four tank and distilling ships, two hospital ships, four repair and torpedo-boat depot ships, thirty-four despatch boats, district scouts, etc., and seventy-eight tugs. Using these figures, Mr. Roberts proves how absurd is the attempt of narrow-minded persons to make it appear that the upbuilding of the merchant marine is dependent upon the Navy Department and that the latter has failed to upbuild the merchant marine. He clearly demonstrates that the interests of the Navy League and the Merchant Marine League lie along the same directions and interlock and overlap at many points. He therefore calls upon the friends of the Navy to assist in the passage of the Humphrey Subsidy bill. He calls this work "more promising than any other line of effort now within reach." Alexander R. Smith, in the Editorial Review for March, says that direct protection will never restore our merchant marine, and that only the indirect method, such as has built up our domestic shipping, will be effective. It was not by bounty or subsidy, he maintains, that our shipping was built up in the first sixty years of our national life, and we must go back to the methods of our early days to succeed again.

Many of the Regular Army officers who have been detailed to the National Guard of the different states have found fault with the system of electing line officers, seeing in it an element that makes for the weakening of discipline, on the theory that an officer elected by the votes of the men may feel in a certain sense obligated to those who voted for him. A few have suggested other ways of selecting company officers. One of these is 1st Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th U.S. Cavalry, who advances the following method: Allow any enlisted man of the Guard to apply for examination for a commission, these examinations to be conducted by a board of Regular officers in accordance with the regulations laid down by the War Department. After passing the examination the applicant's name would be added to a list to be known as the eligible list. All necessary expenses of such examination to be paid by the applicant, and in the event of his passing to be refunded by the state. When a vacancy for second lieutenant occurs an election will be held in the company, but the candidate must be selected from the eligible list. All other vacancies to be filled by regular promotion by seniority in the regiment. All commissions to remain in force until voided by retirement, dismissal by court-martial, or by resignation. It is doubtful whether the National Guard would welcome such a marked step toward conformity with the Army as that involved in having the examination of proposed officers held by Regular officers. Of the two systems of selecting line officers now in vogue in the Guard strong arguments can be given for each. While a certain freedom from obligation to men of the company is obtained through appointment by the C.O. of the regiment, at the same time it gives to that officer, if he be only the acting C.O., an opportunity to pack the board of officers with his friends and thus insure his election as colonel. Again, lodging the power of selection in the colonel enables him to go outside the regiment and choose a friend, who may be wholly unqualified for the position. Again, it has been said that a colonel of a social hail-fellow-well-met style of personality might abuse the appointing power by selecting men who were more successful in measuring up to social than to military requirements. The appointive system is of comparatively recent origin, and though not widely adopted as yet, is steadily making its way, and appears to be growing in favor, as in New York, where the military law provides for that manner of selection if two-thirds of the officers request it.

The News and Courier of Charleston, S.C., has been printing appeals for the payment to the South by the National Government for the negroes set free by President Lincoln. We believe that such claims are distinctly out of place and show bad taste. They tend to revive war-time animosities and raise again the question of chattel slavery, which had no other right than that of might. When the appeal was made to the sword and the issue was decided the right to appropriate the earnings of the negro was extinguished. The arguments advanced in the News and Courier for placing slave property on the same basis as other property, which was the result of human labor, such as estates, money and other forms of wealth as commonly designated, are wholly illogical, since the ownership in slaves carried with it only the right to appropriate the earnings of human beings without compensation. The attempt to make a comparison injurious to the reputation of the North between the exemption of Spain from war damage payments in 1898

and damage to the South caused by the freeing of the slaves is ridiculous, since to make the comparison it should be shown that the North inflicted a war damage upon the Southern states. The freeing of the slaves was not a levy upon the South; it was simply a stoppage of the levying of the South upon the labor of the negro, and was really a benefit to the South in stimulating white labor. The friends of the negro might present a large bill to the South covering the appropriation of the earnings of the negroes through many decades. We refer to this subject merely to show that it is ill advised and foolish to bring up such questions as the one now kept alive in the News and Courier, which should seek to emulate the example of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in making it plain that the issues of the Civil War are buried forever. Only the other day, when Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, opposed the resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend tents to the Confederate veterans for their annual reunion at Mobile in April, his was the only vote recorded in favor of the protest, the other sixty-one Senators voting for the resolution. Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Representative in Congress at present from Ohio, and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, is quoted as saying of the discussion about placing General Lee's statue in the Hall of Fame that the statue was placed there because Lee was a great general, and that his being a Confederate should have nothing to do with its reception. General Keifer, as a Volunteer officer in the Civil War, fought often and hard against General Lee, and his troops were among those which compelled the surrender of Ewell's corps at Sailor's Creek. That the freeing of the slaves was a great boon to the South, instead of a loss, is shown by figures as to the advance of the South in material prosperity since the Civil War. In 1860 the value of property of every description in the South was \$6,300,000,000. Nearly half of this, as the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, says, was wiped out by the war, but since then not only has the loss been made good, but \$15,000,000,000 has been added to it. "Surprising as the statement may seem, the value of the property in the South to-day is greater by \$5,000,000,000 than that of the entire country fifty years ago."

The group of buildings which are to constitute the new National Institute of Panama will make an imposing contribution to the architecture of Central America. The plans provide for the erection of five buildings forming a quadrangle about 322 feet by 204. The site is on the ground acquired from Gen. Domingo Diaz. The estimated cost of the buildings with the ground is about \$700,000. The main building will have a length of about 263 feet, and, like all the others, will be built of stone and concrete, with a smooth plaster finish. Its facade will be Italian Renaissance. There will be provided by the structures a laboratory, museum, library, gymnasium, dormitory for two hundred students, administrative offices and a large swimming pool. The inspection of the plans and estimate for the institute has been completed by the constructing quartermaster at Culebra, at the request of the Secretary of State of Panama. We observe that our well edited tropical contemporary, the Canal Record, published at Ancon, Panama, uses the word "aerogram," instead of "wireless." The Zone is keeping up its breaking of rain records. The month of February last was the wettest second month of the year ever recorded on the Isthmus, the precipitation amounting to 8.93 inches at one gauging station. So important are the figures of rainfall in the Zone that arrangements have been completed for sending by wireless to Colon the rainfall reading at Porto Bello. The Spanish laborers on the Canal are called the best by experts in construction. The Record tells of the heroism of one of them, Angel Alvarez, who was preparing a dynamite blast in one of the shovel pits. He had placed together a dozen sticks of the explosive when a shout warned him that a rock was falling from the top of the bank. With great presence of mind, Alvarez tried to snatch the dynamite away. He succeeded in getting nearly all, but did not get the exploder. The result was that only he was injured, though the whole crew of the shovel were within twenty feet of the explosion. One foot was fractured, a toe was burned off and he was otherwise burned, but will recover. Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., presided during the speech-making and singing connected with the opening of the Gatun club-house on March 5.

The financial statement of the Army and Navy Club at Manila, made on Jan. 17 last, showed a net profit during the past year of pesos 32,694, larger than any previous year. The new club building is well under way, the first story being completed and the work is being pushed rapidly. The report of the building committee estimated the club would be ready for occupancy late in the year. When the new club house has been completed and furnished it will represent an outlay of approximately 400,000 pesos. In addition to the bond issue of 120,000 pesos, which has been subscribed by members, the club has found it necessary to borrow 40,000 pesos, which it proposes to do by offering notes to members for one, two, three and four years at an attractive rate of interest. Should the club fail to raise the entire amount by this means the deficiency will be secured by a loan from some banking institution in Manila, the club having been assured that this last plan is feasible. When completed the club will have the finest home of any institution of this kind in the Orient.

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away,"
may, if Commodore W. H. Beehler's ideas are adopted,
come to be changed to

"Wave-splitting keel, unclassed and laid aside,
May sit a reef, divorced from foam and tide!"

The Commodore, who commands the Seventh Naval District, Jupiter to Tampa, proposes to make Key West an impregnable fortress by mounting our monitors and older battleships, that have passed their period of usefulness on the high seas, upon the outer reefs and utilize them as permanent turret forts. He selects the shoal known as Rock Key as an example of how this could be done. The old monitor Amphitrite could be lightened by the removal of her propelling engines and could be hauled into the harbor, where a dike of piling, rock and riprap could be built around her. The space between the inner face of the dike and the ship could be filled with material hydraulically dredged and deposited. The total cost, Commodore Beehler figures, would not exceed \$50,000, while the defenses would be increased for that expenditure by a double-turreted fort containing four 10-inch breech-loading rifles and having satisfactory protection. The ammunition rooms, the turret turning gear, what would be called the vitals of a ship, would be protected not only by the armor of the old craft, but by the surrounding banking of earth. The deck of this "fort" would be about eight feet above mean low water and the riprap would be carried up the sloping face, so that only the turrets and superstructure would be exposed. Such a buried ship would furnish a complete double-turreted fort, and, with necessary quarters for the officers and men, the entire cost of the installation would be less than the cost of maintaining such a ship in the Navy for one year. The monitors Miantonomoh, Terror and Puritan could be installed upon the adjacent reefs, thus, through their sixteen 10-inch and 12-inch guns, giving command of a large part of the Straits of Florida, and especially that part used by westbound ships entering the Gulf of Mexico, which hug the Straits to escape the strong current of the Gulf Stream. The dike around each ship could be extended to form a harbor of refuge for torpedo-boats and submarines. A battleship like the Oregon could be used in such manner, he believes, as a central point around which the proposed island at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay could be built. If such a use as that suggested by Commodore Beehler were found to be practicable for such ships of war it would cause many a sad hour to the opponents of adequate naval armament, for one of their chief objections, that powerful warships rapidly deteriorate, would be taken away from them, as indefinitely long life would be given to the powerful warships, and the "junk-pile argument" against large battleships of the peace faddists would lose its force. From floating forts our big battleships would become coast forts.

Speaking of the Panama Canal in our issue of Jan. 22, 1910, as a line of communication more important than any other in the world "from the viewpoint of pure naval strategy," we said that the only position comparable to it in strategic significance would be the British fortress at Gibraltar if one-half the coast line of Great Britain were protected by the entrance to the Mediterranean. Commodore Beehler works out that idea at length in his essay on "The American Gibraltar," in which he describes how Key West's importance will grow as the result of the opening of the Panama Canal. His views, originally published in the M.S.I. Journal, are reprinted in pamphlet form. Key West, because of its geographical position, stands in a somewhat similar strategic relation to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea as does Gibraltar to the Mediterranean Sea. In the first part of his treatise Commodore Beehler pleads for the more complete co-operation of the Army and Navy forces. He believes they should be as intimately connected as are the Navy and the Marine Corps, and this connection should include personnel and material where that can be done. Ammunition and guns should be of the same general type, the ammunition being interchangeable, and one standard should operate in the selection of supplies and stores. He sees a necessity for an intimate association between the Navy and the Coast Artillery for efficient coast defense. He would have a part of the Navy definitely committed to the duties of coast defense, including in such a class second class battleships or older battleships, the smaller torpedo-boats, scouts, submarines, mine-laying vessels and tugs. Such co-operation he wishes to be arranged in time of peace, and the maneuvering and drilling should be done under the command of a designated officer of the coast defense service, either an Army or Navy officer.

It is gratifying to see a member of a state legislature turning aside from the routine of his legislative duties to discuss questions of a military nature if he have any equipment for that task. Hon. Lindon Bates, Jr., of New York city, a member of the New York Assembly, contributes to the March Editorial Review the leading article, which is entitled, "The Strategic Aspect of England's Defense." Mr. Bates was educated at Harrow School, Middlesex, England, and at Yale University. By profession he is an engineer and is serving his second term in the Assembly. Mr. Bates endeavors to show the improbability of a land force entering England from a Continental country unless the English fleet within a two weeks' sail had been destroyed, but if England is vulnerable to such an attack the question of meeting it becomes paramount, and an effort is made to show how the present stationing of garrisons and supports might enable an invading army to reach London before an adequate force to repel it could be collected. Hence plans for a proper line of defense should, in the writer's opinion, not be deferred until hostilities happened, and he suggests moving farther inland some of the battalions on the south coast and locating a permanent concentration camp north and east of London. An efficient defensive policy is the surest way to remove the alarm that is now felt in England, and the essayist believes that, as the capture of London would paralyze England, a raid with fifty thousand men with such an object might be successfully carried out before war was declared, after the Japanese method of ruining the Russian fleet at Port Arthur before the declaration of war. If there were more men like Mr. Bates in our halls of legislation, both state and national, with an intelligent understanding of the

country's needs of defense, it would promise better for the future of this country.

Indirect rifle fire is the subject of a strong plea by Lieut. James Blair, of the Black Watch, in the January Journal of the United Service Institution, of India. Although the term indirect fire is so well known in connection with artillery fire, he finds that if it is mentioned to the average military man as a possibility of the rifle, the subject as a rule is dismissed very curtly as being impracticable. Indirect fire implies that the firer cannot see the object aimed at. He may be close up behind cover, over which he must not look at peril of disclosing his position, or there may be an intervening object like a hill, or the object of his fire may be under cover. He calls attention to the fact that in campaigns of to-day bodies of troops often occupy positions, not being able to move for hours, and at the same time perhaps are not even called upon to fire a shot during that period of inaction. Lieutenant Blair thinks that in such a situation a knowledge of how to use indirect fire might make this party a very useful factor in the operations in progress. A situation similar to the one he speaks of was that in which the 9th U.S. Infantry found itself during the attack on the Chinese mud houses, battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900. After the death of Colonel Liscum the 9th, which had been badly cut up, found itself stopped from further advance by water-filled excavations. Obtaining partial protection in a ditch half filled with water, the men lay there till nightfall, General Dorward, of the British army, commanding, being unable to get reinforcements to the firing line of the 9th. The ammunition of the 9th had been nearly exhausted, but possibly Lieutenant Blair would have found its position an illustration of the advantage of indirect rifle fire. The improved methods of obtaining ranges, he thinks, make it increasingly feasible to make indirect fire effective.

In response to the inquiry of a correspondent, we would state that the first thirteen superintendents of the Military Academy, up to and including George W. Cullum, who was relieved Aug. 28, 1866, were officers of the Corps of Engineers; one colonel, Swift; two lieutenant colonels, Williams (second term) and Cullum; six majors, Williams (first term), DeRussy, Delafield, Bowman, and Tower, and four captains, Thayer, Brewerton, R. E. Lee and Barnard. Jonathan Williams and Richard Delafield are counted twice, as they each served two terms. July 13, 1866, the law was changed to allow others than officers of Engineers to be appointed. Since then we have had eleven superintendents. Of these, one, Schofield, was a major general, and another, Howard, a brigadier general; one has been a colonel of Engineers, Parke; one a colonel of Cavalry, Merritt; one Wilson, a lieutenant colonel of Engineers, and one Ernst, a major of Engineers, and two colonels of Infantry, Pitcher and Luger; one, Mills, a first lieutenant of Cavalry, and one, the present superintendent, Scott, a major of Cavalry. From this it would appear that the position of superintendent of the Military Academy, commencing with 1802, has been filled twice by general officers, seventeen times by officers of the Corps of Engineers, thrice by Cavalry officers and twice by officers of Infantry. Of the general officers, Schofield's first service was in the Artillery, Howard's in the Ordnance, and that of Barry, who is to succeed, in the Infantry. From the descending scale in rank to that of a lieutenant we have rebounded to the other extreme in the selection of a major general as the next superintendent.

Investigations into the causes of the disease of pellagra have given rise to the belief that the great death rate in Andersonville and other prisons during the Civil War, where cornmeal was given as the ration, was due not to scurvy, but to pellagra, which is said to be the result of disease germs which develop in bad and spoiled cornmeal, just as beriberi is asserted to be the result of germs generated in bad or spoiled rice. Dr. Charles S. Bradnock, Jr., of Haddonfield, N.J., late chief medical inspector of the royal Siamese government, says that he made an exhaustive study of beriberi during his five years' residence in the Far East, and in the New York Medical Journal he tells how almost immediate relief is given by change from a rice diet to bread and beans, with strong tonics. That bad rice is the cause he thinks was proved by an experience on the naval cadet training ship, when at one time he had thirty-five cadets down with the disease. He traced the disease to bad rice, and had his opinion confirmed by the commander of the ship, who told him that in seventeen years' service he had never had a case of beriberi among his men, as he always bought the rice himself, getting the best quality and storing it in a dry place. The naval cadets, however, on being transferred to his ship brought their own rice from Bangkok with them. Not one of the crew that ate the rice bought by the master of the ship had beriberi. Dr. Bradnock does not believe it necessary to quarantine against beriberi, as it is perfectly controllable in an outbreak by stopping the rice diet, by good sanitation and cleanliness, and it is not transmitted from one individual to another.

In a letter to Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with a desire to aid pending legislation designed to lessen conditions tending toward anemia, said: "After four years' unofficial personal endeavor, two more years' work upon the disease as a member of the commission, and a campaign of education and treatment, its economic importance to the principal industry of Porto Rico on the one hand, and its curability on the other, were demonstrated to and acknowledged by all Porto Ricans, previously utterly skeptical of its relation to medical science. This work of treating anemic sick has continued to the present day and has resulted in the successful employment of a true specific remedy in over 270,000 persons of the 700,000 or more affected out of a population of nearly a million people." Those who know of Major Ashford's splendid self-sacrificing work under many difficulties say that in the future Porto Ricans will understand what he has done for them in laying sound and deep the foundations of a medical system in its relation to the hookworm and anemia that will produce almost a complete revolution in the health and physical characteristics of the natives before many years. Major Ashford makes it plain to the

Governor that the fight against the hookworm has now arrived at the second period, and there is now the choice of final extermination or a return to the former lamentable conditions.

"Field Officer," in a long letter to the New York Evening Post on the subject of elimination, says, in concluding: "The Crozier bill mentions no class, and it ill becomes anyone to say that the bill is meant for the benefit of the graduates of the Military Academy, who have always had, and are now willing to have, adequate tests as to their fitness applied to them. Complaint is also made that examining boards do not do their duty. However true this may have been in 1898 and at the reorganization in 1901, it is certainly not true of the examinations for some years past in company grades. The great majority of Army officers are doing their duty, and expect to do it without fear or favor. It remains for a few who have themselves been the beneficiaries of special concessions in the past to demand a continuance of the same the rest of their natural lives, and to attempt to befuddle the public and to besmirch the reputations of some officers of the Army whose records are largely the history of successful competition, mentally, physically and professionally, and who have no other feeling toward their fellow-officers, wherever they may come from, than a desire to see justice done to the individual as well as to the Government, and to maintain a high standard of efficiency and integrity in the Army."

The commencement exercises of the Carlisle Indian School will be held during the week of March 27. As for the past several years, the exercises have again been planned to demonstrate that the education afforded the Indians at Carlisle is a practical one. The academic course comprises a graded school, including a course in agriculture, teaching, stenography, business practice, industrial art and telegraphy. Trades work comprises practical courses in farming, dairying, horticulture, dress-making, cooking, laundering, housekeeping and twenty trades. The number of students who lived in families or worked in shops, manufacturing establishments, etc., during the year was 758, and their earnings last year were \$27,428.91. Students have to their credit in bank at interest \$46,259.20. The value of products made by student labor in the school shops last year was \$69,867.71. Number of students now in attendance, 1,004; total number of graduates, 563; total number of students who did not graduate, 4,142; cost per student for entire maintenance of Carlisle School last year, \$169.60; average cost of maintenance, per student, at all other non-reservation schools for same year, \$203.50.

A Chicago correspondent sends us a newspaper statement to the effect that a lad of seventeen was given the choice by his father of enlisting in the Navy or being held criminally responsible for appropriating some of the family possessions. This account says: "The father became considerably vexed over his son's conduct, and gave the boy the alternative of choosing between the Navy and the house of correction. Together they went to the recruiting station in the morning, and after the boy was sworn in the father went to Omaha on a business trip." It appears that the lad was proposing to pawn property belonging to his father, consisting of a lot of rare, old coins, for the purpose of raising money to set up housekeeping with a young woman he wished to marry. Our correspondent asks: "How long before effective legislation will be obtained restraining weak-kneed municipal judges and 'mollycoddle' parents from forcing immature, wayward boys to choose between a reform school and one of our best institutions, the Army or Navy? And, also, how long before recruiting officers will discriminate more closely in their endeavor to maintain the moral standard of the enlisted personnel?"

The tie in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League between Columbia University, of New York, the University of Iowa and the Washington State College was won, on March 17, by the team of the latter college, who made a magnificent score of 1,836. The University of Iowa was second, with 1,811; the Columbian University was last, with 1,796. This match closes the Indoor League Shoot for 1910, and will be followed this week by the championship match, in which twenty-two colleges and universities have entered teams. The shooting will be done on home ranges, each team composed of ten students, each firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone, at fifty feet, with a .22-caliber rifle.

In the International Small-bore Match permission has been cabled for Natal to enter the contest, which will now include teams from that country, Australia, Great Britain and the United States. Over 200 men in twenty-four different cities in the United States shot fifty shots each, at seventy-five feet, with .22-caliber rifles, in the trials. The highest score made was 490, only one point less than the possible. This was shot by E. W. Sweeting, of Warren, Pa. The second highest score was 496, made by Harry Wheelock, of Warren, Pa. The third highest score was 495, made by Percy Patterson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The score of the fiftieth man was 478.

A correspondent says: "In view of the fact that the chambray shirt is no longer issued to the Services, I would like to suggest that a good grade chambray shirt, with collar band, be issued instead of the white muslin shirt. The chambray is more serviceable and comfortable in every respect, and would be better appreciated by the wearer. It could be worn in warm weather with the white collar in offices, etc., by the men. The fact that it would not be soiled as easily as the muslin shirt would tend to keep the wearer neater in appearance at all times."

The Los Angeles Times of March 15, 1910, reports that Bernard Levy, the young man who was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail for impersonating an officer of the U.S. Army all over the West, has been operated on for appendicitis and will, when he recovers, return to the county jail and finish his sentence. An Army officer who sends us this item adds: "This fellow will soon be at large and fooling persons out of their money again. He cheated hotels all over this coast."

FACTS VS. A PROFESSOR.

In happy timeliness appears in the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching a refutation of the assertion of Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale University, that militarism tends toward centralization. The Boston Transcript of Feb. 26 quotes him as having made the following statement before one of his classes in modern European history: "A larger military calls for executive power and strengthens the presidential, rather than the popular grip, upon the Government. Such will be the outcome of increased militarism." Taking Germany as the most highly "militarized" country in the world, we find that Professor Wheeler's statement is flatly contradicted in the report of the Carnegie Foundation professors, who, by exchange, have been teaching in German schools. One of these, at page 53, is quoted as saying this in reference to the moral training found in the German schools: "Lying, petty thieving and various forms of cheating, so distressingly prevalent in many large city schools in America, are much less prevalent in Prussian schools. Many reasons are apparent. Home training averages higher, books are not furnished at public expense and the right of ownership is respected. Stationery and other supplies are not provided free and economy is learned. There is not that spirit of wastefulness at public expense, too often a step toward public theft."

We would call the attention of Professor Wheeler, of Yale, to the above quotation, because more and more it is becoming apparent that the public schools of the United States are being socialized to an extent that will make it increasingly easy to turn other activities of our people into channels of Socialism. We are now furnishing school children with free books, supplies and, in some cities, with free lunches. Medical attendance is furnished free, and even surgical operations are performed by the city free of cost. The consequence is that the responsibility of the parents toward their children is being steadily weakened. At the present rate of municipal paternalism in our school system, it should not be long before the cities will supply clothing to the children. The latest expression of socialistic tendencies in the management of our schools is found in the bill introduced in the Assembly at Albany, N.Y., on March 2, to put baths in all the public schools. After a while perhaps the parents will be able to turn their children over to the schools and let the cities take care of them entirely.

We have been told frequently by teachers—and we believe it is a notorious fact—that the schools in some thickly populated parts of the cities are coming to be looked upon by parents as merely a good place to send their children to get rid of them at a tender age, until now in many primary grades children are seen who are mere "tots," scarcely much more developed than infants, whose age has been advanced in order that they may be taken care of by the city during half the day, thus relieving the parents. All of this makes for an insidious and dangerous form of paternalism that some day will return to plague the American people.

This tendency toward Socialism in our schools is one of the most striking phases of centralized government against which Professor Wheeler declaims. We should expect to find none or little of it in this country, whose people so proudly and so often proclaim they will have nothing to do with universal military training and will not consent to a large standing Army. In Germany, where, according to Professor Wheeler, this drift toward centralization should be most marked, we see that the government does not even pay for the books or the stationery supplies. If, as the Carnegie Foundation professor says, wastefulness at public expense in the public schools is "too often a step toward public theft," we would suggest to our numerous "moral uplift" societies the necessity of checking the application of socialistic principles to our public schools and of getting them back upon the solid German basis by which "economy is learned."

There is nothing in the system of universal military training in Germany that fosters this coddling and petting spirit which is getting into the administration of so many American cities in its relation to the school children, especially the children of the poor. The primary idea in the training of the soldier is to give him self-reliance and ability to stand alone—a red-blood personality having no need of pampering accessories to develop the best that is in him. We are taking in the United States a totally different view, based on the feeling that what the individual parent lacks for bringing up the child properly should be supplied by the state, a wholly wrong conception of the functions of government, and one that is destined to bring a harvest of regret to the United States. If the adoption of German militarism here will check this tendency, and bring to our schools less of the paternalism which now blights them, we shall take a step away from centralization, and not toward it.

Professor Wheeler might read with profit an interview with Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, of the New York University, published in the New York Globe of March 5. After deplored the growing luxuriance and extravagance in the lives of students and the drifting away from the simpler standards of other years, the Chancellor said: "Ideal college life would be secured if all faculties would adopt the strict discipline of the West Point methods, which I consider ideal. The time is coming—signs point that way—when colleges will say to a student: 'You cannot enter unless you obey our rules.' The money that many students to-day spend is a great detriment to their acquiring of an education. I was greatly shocked the other day when a lady told me she had taken her son to a certain famous university and had gone with him to select a dormitory. They arrived there at noon, and found that none of the students was yet out of bed. She thereupon decided that that was no place for her son." Imagine the cadets at West Point sleeping till noon!

Our Yale professor who sees such danger in the centralizing effect of military expansion should read also the protest of Francis B. Livesey in the New York Times of March 7 against the breeding of socialism by our schools, and his demand for the abolition of the state system of education on the ground that it is the purest expression of socialism and is destined to encroach more and more upon the system of individualism under which the present state of progress of civilization has largely been attained. Mr. Livesey calls attention to the awakening of a feeling in England that the most dangerous teacher of socialism is the public school, because it furnishes to the ignorant and the unthinking a concrete example of what the government can do. Naturally, the indifferent and thrifless citizen with a large family will be inclined, after viewing its effect upon the education of his children, to say, "Well, if the State owes my children an education, perhaps it owes me a living, too." We know of one philosopher who, though strongly in favor of individualism, could not see any inconsistency in his

support of state-aided schools. He would say, "But a child with an empty brain cannot make a good citizen," whereupon his controversial friend would always reply, "Neither can a man with an empty stomach make a good citizen; ergo, let us have state-supplied eating houses for our citizens." Those who believe in our public school system, but recognize in it possibilities of an improvement, will doubtless fully appreciate such contrasts as those made by the Carnegie Foundation professors between the waste-encouraging paternalism of our schools and the German system, which latter, while affording the best methods of instruction, at the same time develops habits of care and economy.

RECREATIONS OF A RETIRED OFFICER.

There is a picture illustrating peace in which a dismantled cannon is seen nearly hidden by an overgrowth of flowers and shrubbery. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, appears to be illustrating the same idea, gathering in a recently published volume the flowers of fancy and the gems of art which he has strewn along his path in such measure that there is danger that he may be known to the future as Farley the artist, or Farley the author, instead of as Farley the distinguished war veteran. We doubt whether the General will object to this, even though he thereby runs the risk of being regarded in the future as one more devoted to the gentle arts than to the fierce contests of war, which his military title and his military record suggest.

"Three Rivers, the James, the Potomac, the Hudson: A Retrospect of Peace and War." Such is the title of General Farley's volume, which bears the imprint of the Neale Publishing Company. It is a work that will greatly interest all the author's contemporaries through whose memories, as through his own, run the three historic rivers named in the title. Alas! there are too few of these contemporaries, but the work also appeals to that far larger and constantly extending circle of those who value the memories of the past and are desirous to learn something of the personal experiences of those whose youth, during the period of strenuous war, was filled with strong emotion and anxious vicissitude. The reader feels how interesting and important it is that all who survive to tell the tale of the great crisis of American history should record their recollection of it, throwing valuable sidelights upon the pages of already authenticated events.

The illustrations of General Farley's book are by his own hand and are very charming, showing how solid a foundation West Point lays for the future work of those in whom the art instinct is strong. The General thinks the present method of instruction in drawing at West Point superior to that in which he was trained, or, at least, more practical. Still, as he says: "No argument, however, is entirely one-sided, and the present accomplished draftsman and principal assistant in drawing, Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., told me only recently that it was a great regret to him personally that he had not had the added advantage of the water-color course of instruction of earlier days. He referred particularly, as I understood him, to the outdoor sketching with light washes of water-color, in which work Eastman, Poland, Kent, Elderkin, Du Pont, Farquhar, O'Rorke, Babbitt and myself, all of the 1861 classes, were particularly interested. It was newly introduced portion of the course under the five-year system, and was later discontinued for want of time. This was a most unfortunate setback for the draftsman of a class who showed natural inclination for the work, as there was so much that was really artistic about the sketches that they were asked for by Russian officers visiting the Academy and sent to Russia, that the cadet students in that country might profit by them."

Speaking of Col. H. L. Scott, the present Superintendent, who was among the pupils of Prof. Robert Weir, General Farley says: "He, too, from what he tells me, had his fun under the tuition of 'Old Bob,' as the cadets were wont to affectionately call him. It would seem that the Colonel in his youthful days was not as successful in 'making dirt fly' as he is at the present time, and, observing the professor 'slinging paint' on his prize cadet effort, he respectfully inquired, 'What does that represent, professor?' 'Dirt, sir! Dirt!' was the prompt response. Then, turning to the next pupil in order of rank (not very high rank at that, I promise), the professor informed his pupil that his rocks were too much alike. 'Oh, my, professor,' the cadet replied, 'those are not rocks; they are sheep!' A flock of rocks!"

Referring to the most distinguished representative of the artistic training of West Point, General Farley says: "Julian Weir wrote me not long since that when he dined in London with Whistler and told him that football had been introduced at West Point the old gentleman was shocked beyond expression, and exclaimed: 'Good God! A West Point cadet to be kicked with the boot of a Harvard junior!' Did I say Whistler loved West Point? Why, he simply adored it, this, his foster mother; 'the one institution,' as he would say, 'the superiority of which to everything of its kind in the world is universally admitted.' West Point to him was America. 'Had silicon been a gas, madame, I would have been a soldier.' Yet there were other things that led to Whistler downfall other than chemistry, and which the cadet himself knew had had very prejudicial effect. 'Go to your room, Mr. Whistler, and brush your hair,' were the not infrequent instructions of Lieut. Caleb Huse. This officer's dignity was tame and again outraged by the free and easy manner in which Mr. Whistler combed his raven locks in the section room with his extended fingers.

"So the blowing up and burning up of the steamer Henry Clay was the immediate, and not indirect, cause of Whistler's not becoming an officer of the United States Army and food for common powder. Professor Bailey, like his successor, 'Old Dad Kendrick,' of the Department of Chemistry, never would have 'found deficient' any cadet after a three years' term at the Academy, but the Henry Clay accident determined Professor Bailey's absence from all academic duties, and the misplaced switch turned Caleb Huse on Whistler and made an artist of him. In a letter to Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the Academy, Holker Abbott, president of the Copley Society, said: 'Whistler's training at West Point was to him the most precious possession, and remained an inspiring influence throughout his career. While he eventually devoted his life to the pursuit of the arts of peace, he constantly cherished his early experience at the Academy. With deep respect for his affectionate regard for the principles of West Point, the society believes that no more fitting place could be found in which to erect its modest testimonial.'

Among others this volume signals out for their especial

ability as representatives of the artistic instruction of the Military Academy are Robert L. Eastman and his father, Seth Eastman, William J. Roe, James G. Benton, Richard Somers Smith, Pennington, Greenough, Churchill, C. W. Whipple, Cecil Stewart, Howard M. Reeve, Truman Seymour, H. O. S. Heistand, Loomis L. Langdon. Among non-graduate artists are mentioned Arthur Tracy Lee and Herbert Pelham Curtis. Of the present course of instruction in drawing, General Farley says: "A committee from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after visiting the Columbia College, New York; the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale, has this to say: 'The work of instruction at the United States Military Academy in the department of drawing was in every way superior to that seen at the other colleges visited. The topographical surveys and drawings were a revelation to the committee of the possibilities of instruction in that direction.' That Professor Larned was not alone in his good work is shown by the credit he has accorded his assistants, all graduates of the Military Academy, such men as Reed, Macomb, Townsley, Hagadorn, Reeve, Cameron and others too numerous to mention.

"The professor says: 'This high standard of achievement is due to the methods of work of the Military Academy, the thorough preparation given by my associates and the conscientious and enthusiastic fidelity of my assistants, without which very little could be achieved. I may also add that the interest of the cadets themselves in their work is an important factor.' Professor Larned bases his efforts as instructor, as did Latrobe, as I have before stated, upon the fact that there is no greater disparity in the capacity to master the subject of drawing than exists in any other subject of construction, everything depending upon the facilities afforded. From long experience at arsenals of construction, I can say that officers frequently in charge have been seriously embarrassed through inability to read understandingly the blue prints entrusted to the workmen at the bench, and I am glad to learn that this is now obviated by making the ability to read the blue print one of the requirements of the ordnance examination. The professor of drawing at West Point has this matter well in hand, so I am informed, and it is a matter of no small interest to find that the cadet further realizes, through the medium of stereopticon exhibits and visits to the art galleries of the metropolis, that the whole subject of art, both in the Army and out of the Army, is a factor in his education no longer to be depreciated."

What General Farley says on the subject of art at the Academy is only incidental. The main interest of his work is in his recollections, going as far back as 1854, of men, women and events associated with his memories of the three rivers named: as a lad, as a cadet and as a soldier actively participating in the momentous and exciting activities of the Civil War. General Farley is an excellent raconteur, and he is evidently possessed of an unusually retentive memory. He has done excellent service in preserving valuable bits of history illustrative of a period which will hereafter be studied with absorbing interest.

We have given only a few of the many passages in this volume we had marked for copying, but space forbids. All that is here written and so well illustrated might be transferred to our columns with interest and profit to our readers. Some of it has already appeared here, and more in other periodicals to which General Farley has contributed acceptable gleanings from his pen and pencil. May he long live to enjoy the fame he is acquiring by his incursions into the peaceful realms of art and literature.

AN ADMIRAL'S LOG.

D. Appleton and Company publish "An Admiral's Log, Being Continued Recollections of Navy Life," by Robley D. Evans, rear admiral, U.S. Navy. It is a sequel to and continuation of the Admiral's work, "A Sailor's Log," which was received with so much favor, and it is an equally interesting record of the events of the Admiral's life subsequent to the war with Spain and down to the date of his retirement from active service. The opening chapter is devoted to the Sampson-Schley controversy, to which Admiral Evans ascribes the fact that the Navy has no vice-admiral, while the Army, until the death of General Corbin, had five of equivalent rank, at least upon the retired list. He suggests that but for this unfortunate dispute, growing out of the personal controversies of the war of 1898, Rear Admirals Sampson, Schley, Philip and Higginson might have been made vice admirals, not to speak of Evans himself.

The Admiral is not only thus complimentary to these distinguished associates, but he takes pains throughout his volume to record his favorable opinion of other officers associated with him during his period of service. Lieut. F. L. Chapin, "ordnance expert and officer of recognized ability and standing"; Lieut. Thomas Washington as an "officer well versed in law and department routine, as well as an all-round man of hard common sense"; Captain Stockton "an officer of exceptional ability." "The Kentucky was fortunate in having Lieut. Carlos B. Brittan as her gunnery officer and among her division officers Lieut. Ridley McLean, one of the ablest gunnery officers of the Navy." Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry was noted as "an ordnance expert and an officer of great general ability"; Capt. R. R. Ingersoll as "an officer of marked ability, having wonderful tact and courtesy in his dealing with the Asiatics"; Rear Admiral Cooper as "an officer of recognized ability, great energy, exceptional executive qualities"; Commander Ward as "an officer who, in addition to his many other excellent qualities, spoke Russian fluently"; "No officer in the Navy had a better reputation than Capt. J. E. Pillsbury"; Lieutenant Crosby is a "young officer of fine reputation"; "Lieutenants Weaver and Crass are two fine young officers"; Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, "in addition to being one of the ablest tacticians of the Navy, had a most attractive personality which made duty with him a pleasure" Rear Admiral Bronson is "a very able and skilful officer"; Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd Chandler is "an officer of exceptional ability." Describing his visit to the Empress Dowager of China, the Admiral explains that he selected for his officers to accompany him tall, fine-looking men, whose appearance may, perhaps, have helped the feminine mind of the Empress to the statement with which she concluded the interview: "After all my country has suffered, I find she has but one friend in the world. That, Admiral, is the great country you represent."

Admiral Evans appears disposed to think that Comdr. W. S. Sims, in the matter of target work, has received more credit than he is entitled to, and others less. He refers to the immense value of the work done in this

line by Admiral Bunce, just previous to the war with Spain. "To his persistence in this work," says Admiral Evans, "and the general drill of the fleet, I, and many other officers, attribute our success in the Spanish-American War." The Admiral claims the credit for himself of having improved the gun sights and the shooting, with the aid of Chapin, McLean and Brittain. The telescopic sights have been much improved by Lieutenant Mustin. We are told that there has never been such an era of ping-pong as there was in Evans's fleet from September, 1902, to February, 1903. Of Commander Sims Admiral Evans says: "He was given credit for everything done in the way of target firing, though up to that time he had had nothing in the world to do with it outside of the particular ship on which he had been serving. The accuracy and rapidity of fire, the hitting power, of our guns had been established before he became inspector of target practice, as the records of the Navy Department will show, and he had no hand in it. The work was done by those I have mentioned and others to be mentioned later, and to them belongs the credit which has ignorantly been given to Mr. Sims. That he has done efficient work for the Service is true, but he is not the only one; all of them should have the praise they deserve, and I am confident that Mr. Sims would be the last man in the Navy to accept the credit for things done by his brother officers. He is not built that way."

The Admiral records many pithy stories of his experiences, especially those in connection with the personally conducted tours of Prince Henry, of Germany, and Prince Louis, of Battenburg. He has something to say to the disadvantage of those occupying "swivel chairs," whose propensity to pigeonhole his valuable suggestions have vexed his soul. He argues for one caliber battleships and favors mines, but thinks that the value of torpedoes and submarines is overestimated. As the Japanese have shown their ability to build artificial islands in deeper waters than those of Chesapeake Bay, he cannot understand why our engineers find such difficulty there. He admires the British Naval Reserve system, and waxes warm when he describes the noble qualities of our Army women in the Philippines, and says, speaking of officers and men, as well as women: "I have always been proud of my countrymen; never more so than when I saw the sacrifices they were making in that God-forsaken tropical country." He believes that the good effect of allowing officers, especially the younger ones, to associate with ladies far outweighs any harm that can be done by neglect of duty, of which he has never known an instance.

Admiral Evans has his fling at coaling stations, for which foreign nations are disposed to substitute coaling ships. The Hawaiian Islands he considers a source of weakness, as they must be supplied by store ships sailing 2,200 miles protected by a fleet; not if the Government were free-handed enough to establish a depot of supplies at Honolulu, which the Admiral does not suggest. He is disposed to shed tears over the fate of Olongapo and rejoices in the value of Guantanamo, but barracks for sailors there and elsewhere are needed. "July 19," on page 439 of this book, should be corrected to Feb. 19.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

The state of Utah, The Adjutant General's Office, has recently addressed a circular letter to the officers of its Organized Militia containing the following: "The insignia of rank of a commissioned officer of the U.S. Army is a prima facie guarantee that the wearer is not only an officer, but that he is also a scholar and a gentleman, and there are but few places where he is not cordially welcomed and extended every courtesy, but in the long run he must by his personality make the guarantee good. Under existing military, social and business law, an officer of the National Guard stands on exactly the same footing as an officer of the Regular Army, unless, or until, he shows by his work or conduct that he is not entitled to that footing and consideration. Half a lifetime of conscientious work and endeavor is hardly sufficient to give a man the standing as a man of honor and a gentleman that the insignia of a commissioned officer guarantees as long as their wearer makes good." The foregoing statements are true, and they are so generally regarded by all classes of informed people; it is evident that the right to wear such insignia is worth a man's best efforts to attain and keep.

The state of New Jersey and Utah will be represented at the special schools of instruction for officers of cavalry, field artillery, engineer and signal corps troops, to be held at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., during the month of June.

Bronze collar buttons cannot be supplied until after July 1 next.

Circular No. 16, W.D., 1907, gives the correct parade position of the gun sling, and Par. 89, Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, describes its use as an auxiliary to steady the piece in aiming.

Funds appropriated under Section 13 of the Militia Law are available only for military stores and supplies, and cannot be used for paying expenses of field service.

Two mounted orderlies, one musician and two privates (for battalion commander's reel and instruments) should be provided for each battalion of Militia field artillery, and a battalion headquarters which has not been provided with these will not be considered as conforming in organization as required by the Militia act. The mounted orderlies may be carried on the rolls of the battalion field and staff or may belong to a battery and be detailed for this duty, the strength of said battery or batteries to be increased accordingly. The musicians and two privates must belong to the batteries, the strength of same to be increased accordingly. These five men are necessary in the proper handling of a battalion as a fire unit and in maneuvering it as a tactical unit.

The canvas legging with laces and with strap to go underneath the shoe is now obsolete, and its manufacture has been discontinued. The canvas puttee is the only style of legging now issued to the Regular Army and the Organized Militia.

Issues will be made of the miniature skirmish butt used with the Winder system of indoor targets under either Section 1661, Rev. Stat., or as a sale for cash.

The following suggestions have been made in regard to the preparation for and conduct of the camps of instruction: That the senior instructor for each state camp be designated as soon as practicable; that all previous correspondence on the subject be sent to him, and that he be authorized to carry on such correspondence, on matters pertaining to this subject, as he may find necessary; that the senior instructor for each camp be informed that the entire responsibility for the success of the school rests with him; just who his assistants are to be; and that the conduct of the schools be left entirely in his hands, subject to such general instructions as the

A.G. of the department may see fit to give; that the instruction given at the camp cover such subjects as will be of immediate and direct value at maneuver camps—for active service in time of war (some instruction will cover, therefore, work which could be done just as well at the home stations, but which because of lack of capable instructions is not done); and that an effort should be made by department commanders to supply one instructor for every twenty student officers assembled at the various camps of instruction.

The supply of Signal Corps Manual No. 3 is exhausted. This manual is now being revised and it will be about six months before the new edition will be published.

The supply of Field Service Regulations, U.S. Army, of 1908, has been completely exhausted. A revised edition is in the hands of the printer, and it is expected that it will be ready for distribution within a short time.

Michigan desires to assemble its officers of infantry in a camp of instruction at Ludington, Mich., for five days during the latter part of June. Michigan will also be represented at the schools for officers of cavalry and field artillery and engineer and signal troops, to be held at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., respectively, during the months of May and June.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following is the list of first-class passengers booked for passage on the Army transport *Logan*, which sailed March 7, 1910, for Manila, P.I., and way ports:

For Manila: Lieut. Col. J. C. Gresham, 14th Cav.; Major R. S. Smith, Pay Dept., wife and Clerk Daughton; Major J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., wife, two children and sister-in-law; Major U. G. Worroll, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Major Asa F. Fisk, Phil. Constabulary, and wife; Capt. L. J. Fleming, 14th Cav., and wife; Capt. O. B. Meyer, 14th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. J. L. Knowlton, Q.M.; Dr. Allen E. Peck, U.S.N., and wife; Capt. H. B. Farrar, 1st F.A.; Capt. F. J. Miller, 13th C.A.C.; Capt. S. J. Morris, M.C., wife and child; Capt. C. L. Foster, Med. Corps, wife and child; Lieut. C. U. Leonor, 19th Inf.; Lieut. R. S. Pratt, 1st F.A., wife and child; Lieut. N. E. Margets, 1st F.A., wife and mother-in-law; Lieut. J. R. Davis, 13th C.A.C.; Lieut. W. W. Rose, 13th C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. J. P. Marley, 1st F.A., and wife; Lieut. R. W. Browne, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. W. E. Kershner, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. R. R. Fleming, Jr., chaplain, 19th Inf., wife and niece; Lieut. J. C. Griffin, M.R.C.; Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, Med. Corps; Lieut. C. E. Doerr, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. C. C. Snow, Med. Corps, and brother; Lieut. N. L. McDiarmid, Med. Corps, wife and child; Lieut. L. Felker, 14th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. L. E. Hohl, 19th Inf.; Lieut. Frank Thorp, Jr., 5th F.A.; Lieut. J. T. Clement, 1st F.A.; Lieut. C. B. Thummel, 1st F.A., and wife; Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 14th Cav., and wife; Lieut. H. H. Bateman, 1st F.A., and wife; Lieut. Frank A. Turner, 1st F.A.; Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. J. C. Thomas, Phil. Scouts, wife and sister-in-law; Lieuts. J. J. Nichol, W. P. Kelleher, H. A. Seymour, Per Ramee, Phil. Scouts; E. P. R. Ryan, dental surgeon, U.S.A., and wife; F. L. K. Laflamme, dental surgeon, U.S.A.; Edward P. O'Connell, Vet. Q.M. Dept.; Misses L. C. Boldt and Mame G. Johnson, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. F. D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., and child; Miss Christine Patten, sister-in-law of Captain Eastman, Med. Corps; J. L. Pede, S. C. Anderson, G. W. Rupp, A. S. Jeffery, R. G. Wood, clerks; Mrs. R. G. Wood; Mrs. G. W. Rupp and child; Mrs. M. T. Barlow and child, family of Captain Barlow, Phil. Scouts; Capt. J. W. White, ex-employee Moro Prov. Service; Mrs. E. W. Ames and daughter, family of Insular Employee Ames; Miss Dora Hirschberg, sister of Clerk Hirschberg.

For Honolulu: Major J. M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, wife, two children and mother-in-law; Capt. J. M. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Capt. E. J. Timberlake, C.A.C.; Capt. G. S. Haight, 5th Cav. Capt. John S. Johnston, C.A.C., wife and child; Lieut. E. K. Johnstone, M.R.C., wife and niece; Mrs. G. P. Phillips, mother-in-law of Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d Cav.; J. L. Young, civil engineer and superintendent of construction.

For Honolulu to Manila: Lieut. Harold C. Daniels, Lieut. Woolman G. Emory and wife, Lieut. Adolph B. Miller, Lieut. George W. Van Hoose, Jr., and wife, Lieut. Lester S. Wass, all U.S.M.C.; Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d Cav.

For Guam: J. T. Filman, bookkeeper, U.S.N.; Stephen J. Meany, architectural draftsman, U.S.N.

Honolulu to Guam: Lieuts. Allen E. Simon and John Q. Adams, U.S.M.C.

Guam to the United States: H. E. B. Case, missionary, American Board of Missions, wife and child.

Beside forty-five second-class passengers the *Logan* carried 111 enlisted men, Troops L and M, 14th Cav.; 249 enlisted men, Batteries A and B, 1st F.A.; 99 enlisted men, 13th Co., C.A.C.; 20 Signal Corps, 8 recruits, 7 casuals and 6 Hospital Corps.

BIDS FOR NAVY ORDNANCE.

The following proposals for projectiles were opened in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, at noon, March 16, 1910, by the chief clerk of the bureau:

Bethlehem Steel Company.—40,000 3-inch common, \$2.84, first lot in 120 days, 3,800 per month until 20,000 are delivered, then 4,000 per month; 40,000 3-inch common (our ribbed cavity design), \$2.84, same as above; 10,000 5-inch common, no bid; 10,000 6-inch A.P., \$25.70, first lot in 180 days, \$50 per month thereafter; 6,000 7-inch A.P., \$67, first lot in 240 days, 350 per month thereafter; 7,500 8-inch A.P., \$97, first lot in 300 days, 150 per month thereafter; 2,000 10-inch A.P., \$149.20, first lot in 300 days, 230 per month thereafter; 1,800 12-inch A.P., \$253.60, first lot in 350 days, 300 per month thereafter.

Firth-Sterling Steel Company.—4,000 12-inch A.P., \$154, first lot in 100 days, 300 per month thereafter; 2,000 10-inch A.P., \$99, first lot in 130 days, 150 per month thereafter; 7,500 8-inch A.P., \$51.70, first lot in 90 days, 250 per month thereafter; 6,000 7-inch A.P., \$40.70, first lot in 96 days, 410 per month thereafter; 10,000 6-inch A.P., \$23.10, first lot in 85 days, 700 per month thereafter.

Crucible Steel Company of America.—2,500 12-inch A.P., \$250, first lot of 300 projectiles in 336 days, 340 projectiles per month thereafter; 1,000 10-inch A.P., \$175, first lot of 300 projectiles in 365 days, 130 projectiles each month thereafter; 2,000 8-inch A.P., \$108, first lot of 300 projectiles in 365 days, 100 projectiles each month thereafter.

E. W. Bliss Company.—20,000 3-inch common, \$3, first lot in five months, 2,500 per month; 10,000 5-inch common, \$8.78, first lot in four months, 500 per week.

American and British Manufacturing Company.—10,000 5-inch, 50 lb. common, \$8.92, first lot in 150 days,

2,200 per month thereafter; 20,000 3-inch common, \$2.82, first lot in 135 days, 3,000 per month thereafter.

Midvale Steel Company.—10,000 6-inch A.P., \$46, first lot in 240 days, number to be delivered each month thereafter 300 or 150 or 125 or 100; 6,000 7-inch A.P., \$82, same as above; 7,500 8-inch A.P., \$127, same as above; 2,000 10-inch A.P., \$225, same as above; 4,000 12-inch A.P., \$310, same as above; 10,000 5-inch common, \$20, first lot in 160 days, 550 per month thereafter.

Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company, Ltd.—900 12-inch A.P., \$175, 333 in 90 days, 333 each month thereafter; 900 10-inch A.P., \$126, 167 in 90 days, 167 each month thereafter; 1,400 8-inch A.P., \$56.50, 625 in 90 days, 625 each month thereafter; 1,400 7-inch A.P., \$42.75, 500 in 90 days, 500 each month thereafter; 2,400 6-inch A.P., \$26, 833 in 90 days, 833 each month thereafter. The Washington agent of this company added the following: "Under telegraphic instructions I have amended the enclosed bid to cover a proposal for only 900 each 12-inch and 10-inch projectiles, 1,400 each 8-inch and 7-inch and 2,400 6-inch projectiles, and am directed to stipulate that proof shell must be fired against plates previously successfully attacked by projectiles of domestic manufacture; also that the bureau assume all liability in the sale and use of the Davis cap to be supplied with these projectiles."

SOME SENATORIAL SKETCHES.

In one of the instalments of his personal recollections, previously quoted from, ex-Senator Gen. Charles F. Manderson says of some of his colleagues:

"I served with Matthew C. Butler and Wade Hampton. They were men of choice ancestry and worthy sons of worthy sires. Both went with their state in the trying days of 1861-5. Butler lost his right leg in leading a charge of his regiment of Cavalry in 1863 and Hampton was frequently wounded. Gallant and efficient were both of them, and no associate of either one ever believed them guilty of outrage while serving in the Confederate Army. Personal and political enemies charged Butler with responsibility for the dreadful Hamburg massacre, when so many negroes were butchered. Senator Butler always indignantly denied that he had anything to do with that sad affair. He was a man of unsullied integrity and worthy of belief. I rode with Senator Wade Hampton in the same carriage at the funeral of General Grant in New York city, and can never forget the eulogiums paid to the great general of the Union Armies by this ex-Confederate soldier, who seemed as heartily glad of the Union as I could be."

"There were other worthy sons of the South whom I recall with pleasure, among them Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who was my successor as president pro tem of the Senate, when it found itself with a Democratic majority. As a business man he had been successful, and, studying, became a brilliant lawyer. After several terms in Congress before the war, he was elected governor of his state, and held that position when Tennessee seceded from the Union. When the Federal troops entered the state and occupied Nashville he went upon the staff of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, and when that leader of the Confederate troops received his mortal wound, at the battle of Shiloh, he received him in his arms, and there the great soldier died. I have often talked with Senator Harris of this scene, which was the turning point in that fierce battle, and years after he could not conceal his indignation as he talked of the falling back from their advantageous position by the order of General Beauregard, who succeeded to the chief command. I crossed the river with my command the afternoon of the first day's battle of Shiloh, and could realize that if General Johnston had not fallen and had pushed his advantage it might have gone hard with our troops that day before the fresh troops of General Buell arrived.

"Senator Warren is a notable instance of what pluck, industry and ability can accomplish in this wild West of ours. He is of the Warrens of Massachusetts, and naturally obeyed the call to arms, enlisting when eighteen years of age as a private and closing his military career as a youthful captain. In 1868 he removed to Wyoming, and, after an active business career, was appointed by President Arthur in 1885 governor of the territory, and in 1890 he was elected the first governor of the state. He was at once elected Senator, and for twenty years has served as Senator, accomplishing much for the advancement and benefit of his state. He is to-day the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and is a worthy successor of the prominent soldiers who have filled that place."

NIGHT ATTACKS.

The experience of the British troops in the South African war that in night attacks it is better to place the defenders at a short distance back from the crest line so as to get the attackers against the sky line, even though a more extensive field of fire is thus sacrificed, was taken advantage of by the Japanese in the Manchurian war. As the war went on, they came more and more to see the value of the British view of night attacks on hills. Night operations in the Manchurian war may be divided into two classes: the first, the night march, culminating in an attack during the night or at dawn; the second, merely an advance by night with the intention of gaining, under cover of darkness, ground swept by artillery or rifle fire. In the latter case the troops started digging themselves in at or just before dawn, so that they were under cover by daylight. Owing to the accuracy of fire, this soon became the usual form of advance on a position, and, as this is bound to be the same in future wars, this operation should be extensively practiced in peace time. Such is the conclusion of Capt. H. D. Shaw, 1st Gurkha Rifles, whose prize essay on modern tactical lessons derivable from the Manchurian war appears in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India.

In the night, as in the day, advances the Russians favored close formation, and paid the full penalty throughout the war. In the battle of the Motienling Pass the closeness of the Russian formations left nothing to be desired from the Japanese point of view; and these dense formations were responsible for the disproportionately large Russian losses as compared to those of the Japanese. The wide extensions of South Africa in the advance under fire were surpassed in the later stages of the war by the Japanese, who went even further and sacrificed the even lines of the start of the attack to the necessity of wide extensions and use of cover; the various groups rushing pell-mell at full speed and for marvelously long stretches after their leaders in irregular swarms to the next halting place, which might be considerably out of the direct line if there were better cover on either side; group leaders being responsible for the general direction and ultimate direct

attack on the objective. This is undoubtedly the best way of getting over open ground, says the essayist, but requires careful training in peace time. Another point accentuated by the Manchurian war was the importance of the entrenching tool in the attack. The Japanese may be said to have reduced the use of the spade in the attack to a fine art. Ground gained in the attack was never relinquished. In some cases the firing line sank into the ground like moles, digging themselves in under fire; but generally, owing to the deadly nature of modern fire, the advance was made under cover of darkness, the firing line being entrenched in their new line by daybreak, and the supports or reserves moved up to the line of trenches vacated by the firing line.

11TH CAVALRY REGIMENTAL DINNER.

The regimental dinner of the 11th Cavalry took place at Fort Oglethorpe on March 11. It was attended by every officer of the post and by some from Atlanta and New York. The main room of the Bachelor Building was decorated with Georgia pine, garrison flags and troop guidons; pictures of the former colonels of the regiment, Gen. Francis Moore and Gen. Earl D. Thomas, and the photograph of Col. James Parker, the present colonel, adorned the room. The table, in "U" shape, was decorated with yellow jonquils. The officers wore full dress or regimental mess jackets. The dinner was prepared and served by the chef and his assistants of the Mountain City Club, the largest club in Chattanooga. Many dishes were suitably garnished for the occasion, especially the chocolate ice cream, molded into the shape of the campaign hat, with yellow cords. The regimental band was placed on the large stair landing.

During the dinner the east and west wings vied with each other in songs, mainly directed at the foibles of the opposite wing, and occasionally taking a sally at the older officers seated in the middle section. This was one of the most enjoyable parts of the dinner, and has established itself as a permanent feature of all 11th Cavalry dinners.

When the coffee was introduced Chaplain Waring rose and returned thanks, after which the toastmaster, Capt. Herbert A. White, Regimental Adjutant, started the "hot air" of the evening. Colonel Parker, responding to the toast "The Regiment," gave a brief history of the organization, what it had accomplished in its short life and what it was expected to accomplish in the future. It is safe to say that it will accomplish all that is expected of it if esprit de corps has any efficacy in the work of a regiment. Colonel Parker was followed by others, who responded as follows: Lieut. Col. H. W. Wheeler, just promoted to another regiment, "A New Regiment"; Capt. Frank Tompkins, "The Soldier"; Lieut. Edward Davis, "How It Feels to Stand Two on the List"; Lieut. S. C. Reynolds, "The 11th Cavalry Hunt Club"; Capt. George T. Langhorne, "Leather"; Capt. Powell Clayton, "The War College"; Lieut. E. R. Tompkins, "A Neat Soldier"; Capt. John T. Haines, "Promotion News"; Chaplain George Waring, "The Officer and the Soldier"; Lieut. George Grunert, "The Squadrons of the Regiment"; Major William A. Mercer, "The Boy Major"; Capt. M. W. Rowell, "At Tampa"; Lieut. W. H. Westmoreland, "The Regiment on Parade"; Major G. W. Goode, "Twenty-nine Years in Getting into the 11th"; Lieut. D. A. Robinson, "The Ladies of the Regiment"; Lieut. John Symington, 1st Cav., "In and Out of the Regiment"; Lieut. C. D. Rogers, "Alarm Clocks and Reveille"; Major W. J. L. Lyster, "Serving with the Cavalry"; all standing, "To the Absent Members"; all standing, "To the Colonels of the Regiment"; all standing, "To the President."

Those in the Service who have continuously contended for the establishment of regimental dinners would have had occasion to congratulate themselves for their beliefs had they been present on this occasion. Nothing nicer could have been given and no more enjoyable affair could have been arranged than this regimental dinner. Of course, the esprit de corps of the 11th Cavalry bows to none. This is true, despite the recent statement by an officer, lately published in one of our Service papers, that at a certain post will be found the highest Cavalry spirit in the Army. But, even with a regiment with all sorts of regimental blood and esprit de corps, the regimental dinner is a factor that stands pre-eminent in cementing loyalty and establishing concentration of effort. No regimental commander should fail to avail himself of such a ferment for good.

The cost of such dinners is small. They can be tastefully and appropriately given without heavy drain on the exchequer of anyone. And when one considers the great amount of good that comes to a regiment through such a medium one should see it his duty to foster the growth of regimental dinners throughout the Service.

ELEVENTH.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association of America was held Friday, March 18. The members present were Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Adj't. Gen. Dept., U.S.A.; Gen. James A. Drain, Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav., and Secretary Jones. Capt. K. V. Casey, Penn. N.G., was present by invitation. The meeting was called for the purpose of drawing up a program for the next annual matches of the association that are to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

On the question as to the matches themselves, it was decided to retain the present program, with the exception that the Interclub Match would not be scheduled unless five or more clubs enter teams. It was decided to add five individual revolver and automatic pistol matches to the program, said matches to conform to the five different stages of the National Pistol Match. These matches will be scheduled daily, and run similar to sweepstakes.

In the matter of prize distribution, it was decided to distribute the entrance fees received, over and above four per cent. retained by the association for current expenses, among the competitors on a ratio that would give one competitor in every four a prize: twenty-five per cent. of the prizes to go to the tyros. The prize lists will be very long, and so that every man who enters will know the amount of his prize money at the finish of the match. A bulletin will be published in advance, showing the lists of prizes for each number of entries in each match. It is the intention of the association to pay off the prizes in cash, on the two days following the close of the matches.

A new feature that will be tried out in the running of the matches will be squadding the competitors by pairs and in relays and the shooting of different stages

of one match on different days. The President's Match will extend over all four days of the shoot. The different stages will be arranged to fit in with other matches, so that the ranges can be used to the best advantage, and competitors can take part in all matches, without conflicting.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Paymr. David Potter, U.S.N., has written an admirably told and stirring story of love and war in "The Eleventh Hour," which is published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. Its background is that of the Mexican War in the year that General Taylor marched over the border and defeated Santa Ana, but its plot deals chiefly with the adventures of "Captain Grant" of the Scouts, an able and adventurous young officer, who finds opportunity to serve private interests of his own and his country's at the same time. His adventures carry him into the heart of the enemy's country, disguised in the credentials of a British military attaché. A Mexican señorita, with surprising blue eyes, becomes far more essential to him than his original quest, and his wooing lacks nothing of excitement and danger. A Mexican rival nearly brings him to grief, but in the end his private cause triumphs, and with it that of the army he serves.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock has edited and introduced, with an admirable preface, a volume entitled "Decisive Battles of America." It consists of a series of sketches of the most important military events of our history, written by Albert Bushnell Hart, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Claude Halstead Van Tyne, George Pierce Garrison, French Ensor Chadwick, James K. Hosmer, J. H. Latane, Richard Hildreth, George A. Forsyth, Benson J. Lossing and James Barnes, arranged in chapters following in chronological order, commencing with the hundred years' war between early colonists and the Indians and concluding with the battle of Santiago, 1898. A preliminary chapter gives a synopsis of the principal events, chiefly military, in the history of Colonial America, between the landing of Columbus, 1492, and Champlain's battle with the Iroquois, 1609. There are sixteen illustrations to the volume, besides maps.

COMPARING THE WORLD'S DREADNOUGHTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent visit of the British cruiser-Dreadnought Inflexible, the fact that Great Britain, Germany and the United States have a number of Dreadnoughts afloat, and the arrival the other day at Hampton Roads of the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes makes one realize that at last the money-consuming Dreadnought race between the nations is under way, and not a myth of the near future. We learn that France, Japan, Italy, Austria, Russia and even Spain are in the marathon, too, and then the other day, when the Fore River Shipbuilding Company secured the contract for two 28,000-ton Argentine Dreadnoughts, that nation entered as an added starter.

In comparing the world's Dreadnoughts we naturally pit England against Germany, America against Japan, Argentina against Brazil, Austria against Italy, and France, Russia and Spain as anybody's ally. Thus we find that after all England's scare and sensational war talk she has little to fear from Germany on the sea at present or in the immediate future, and that, although Japan is bankrupt and construction there very slow, it would be well if the United States authorized two Dreadnoughts at this session of Congress. The following tables, carefully compiled, are correct in every way, and show that tonnage often misleads the public regarding the respective Dreadnought strength of the world's navies:

Dreadnoughts Built.

Country.	No.	Displace- ments. Tons.	Speed. Knots.	Main batt. guns. B'side No. & cal. fire.	
				21	10-12-in. 8
Great Britain	7B	17,900	21	10-12-in. 8	
		19,200	23		
Germany	3C	17,000	27	8-12	8
		17,680	21	12-11	8
United States	2B	16,000	19	8-12	8
		19,250	21	10-12	7
Japan		19,780			
		19,250	19	12-12	10
Brazil	1B				

*B Dreadnought battleship. *C Dreadnought cruiser.

This table shows that to-day Brazil probably has the most powerful vessel afloat, and that the United States, on a small displacement, has just as strong a ship as the much larger British, German and Japanese vessels. Only Japan, Great Britain and Germany are building cruiser-Dreadnoughts, as the following table shows:

Dreadnoughts Building.

Country.	No.	Displace- ments. Tons.	Speed. Knots.	Main batt. guns. B'side No. & cal. fire.	
				23	10-12 10
Great Britain	4B	20,250	23	10-12	10
		19,000	27	8-12	8
Germany	8B	26,000	28	10-12	10
		17,900	21	12-11	10
United States	6B	20,000	21	10-12	10
		26,000	22	12-12	10
Japan	3B	20,800	21	10-12	10
		22,000	22		
Brazil	2B	18,600	27	6-12	6
Argentina	2B	19,250	19	12-12	10
France	2B	23,400	20	12-12	12
Spain	3B	15,000	19	8-12	8
Austria	3B	20,000	19	12-12	10
Italy	3B	20,000	20	12-12	10
Russia	4B	23,000	20	12-12	12

In the above Dreadnought analysis the British Lord Nelson class, the French Danton class and the German Blücher are not considered, as they are the last word in the pre-Dreadnought battleship and cruiser types. In every case speed is sacrificed with tonnage for armament with armor. The most remarkable ships on the list are the three Spanish vessels, which mount eight 12-inch guns, all of which fire on broadside, on only 15,000 tons displacement and nineteen knots speed; but in this case, as in all others on the list where apparently a very powerful ship has been designed on a comparatively small displacement, this advantage is gained at a sacrifice of heavy armor. Probably the best design is shown in the two Argentine ships, where a combination of the American and British schools of construction has produced a

very powerful type. Here the American plan of one pair of guns firing above another on the center line was followed in the two forward and two aftmost turrets, while the other two turrets are disposed according to British ideas on the beam, with the superstructure cut away to allow both pairs to fire on broadside. The American design, which is weak in bow and stern fire, is also being followed by Japan in her latest ships. The early British plan was weak, as the superstructure prevented one pair of twelves from firing on broadside, and this advantage was secured later only by greatly increased displacement, when the superstructure was cut away. The first design was followed by Brazil, Austria and Italy's early ships, and the perfected plan by Russia, France and the later vessels of Germany and Italy.

The German plan of bow, stern and four beam turrets at the corners of the superstructure is poor, as four guns are masked, and was followed only in the first Japanese ships (with six single-gun turrets on the beam instead of four double). The merging of the cruiser-Dreadnought into a battleship, something like the 28-knot 26,000-ton Lion now being built for England, but armed with ten 14-inch guns all firing on broadside, instead of ten 12-inch, is the next step in naval development. Or perhaps we could take off two knots and add another pair of 14-inch guns, with which both Italy and the United States have been experimenting. Finally, each school of construction has its own peculiarity—the American, the woven military mast; the British, great speed, and the German, a powerful secondary battery.

In all probability the big naval battle of the next war, in which Dreadnoughts are pitted against Dreadnoughts, will last, from the first to the final shot, about thirty minutes, and the fleet with the greatest number of rapid firing, straight shooting, big guns (irrespective of speed or armament) will win the day.

HAROLD M. KENNARD.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL PERSONNEL MEASURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the article on page 839 of the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 19, relative to the proposed pay clause of the proposed Navy Personnel bill (H.R. Nos. 2722 and 22319), I heartily concur in the views expressed therein. The proposed pay clause, if made a law, would inflict great hardship on the officers of the Service who were so unfortunate as to be retired on account of "disability incident to service," or on account of "age in grade." The reduction of the retired pay is not an essential feature for inducing favorable legislation toward passing the bill, whereas the present retired pay means everything to the poor individual who has to retire, having a family depending upon him for support.

The position of the retired officer is not an enviable one, under any circumstances, and the officer who is forced to retire through disability or sickness incident to service, or has his limbs broken, or suffers other personal injury in line of duty, would certainly be in a sad plight if he had to live on the pittance given to him by the proposed retired pay. After an officer has served ten years of commissioned service, and unless he has an independent income, he is unprepared to be thrust out into the commercial world and make a respectable living, for the reason that he has no business education or training. Having devoted the best years of his life to the Service he knows only the "naval profession," and is entirely unprepared to make his living in the business world. It is only reasonable and just that he be entitled to some consideration, and not be cast aside as an object that was once useful but not required any longer.

Does not the Service to which an officer has devoted the best years of his life owe him something? It is beyond comprehension that naval officers, in framing a personnel bill, should attempt to reduce that pay already granted by act of Congress, and that of all people a naval officer should recommend that the Service pay be reduced. It seems, indeed, a pity that, after the long struggle of the Service to obtain an increase of pay in order to meet the increased costs of living and the necessities of life, part of its work should now be undone. Every officer has the good of the Service at heart when it comes to improving its efficiency, but the retired pay feature is unreasonable and harmful in effect. As the Service has not been consulted, it is suggested that it be put to a vote and the ayes and noes recorded and published. With the retired pay clause out, the bill is most commendable.

JACK TAR.

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The suggestion of a correspondent in your issue of March 19, that the efficiency of the Army Hospital Corps be increased by "grading up" the non-com. grades and proportion of privates, first class, to the Signal Corps basis, is not only practical and just to the men of this corps, but accords with the actual needs of the Service. That the present number of non-coms. in the Hospital Corps is insufficient even for routine garrison duty is demonstrated by the regulations, which show a shortage of four, met by placing privates, first class, in charge of wards and operating room. This is not only unfair to the private, but is prejudicial to the interests of the sick. By increasing the number of all grades of non-coms. to the Signal Corps basis we would gain about 700 corporals and sergeants, and it would then be possible to provide a trained man—a non-com.—for each subdivision of our hospitals, and to keep such men continually on the one specific duty for which they are most adapted and best qualified. The idea of corporals and sergeants actually nursing the sick may appear strange to the older men in the Hospital Corps, but it is, under existing regulations, the duty, and in my opinion a most important duty, of non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps. The care of the sick and wounded is the primary reason for the existence of our corps, and no other duty should be subordinated to that. To secure men capable of development into first class nurses, pharmacists, etc., it is obvious that under present pay conditions all our corps must be given an opportunity for promotion to privates, first class, and to all non-coms. grades at least equal to that prevailing in other analogous branches, not only in their own interests, but in those of the sick, which are the paramount consideration.

As the result of the differences between the grade percentages in the Signal and Hospital Corps all of our privates are losing their rating as privates, first class. The number in each grade should be proportionate to its equivalent in the Signal Corps; the branch of the Service which in average pay of coexisting grades is equal to, and

in other respects most resembles the Hospital Corps. Equal treatment in respect to promotion is a principle which should govern in the case of enlisted men as well as of commissioned officers. It is the failure to observe this principle which has caused so much dissatisfaction concerning pay in the Hospital Corps.

EQUAL PROMOTION.

IRREGULARITIES IN PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Looking up the record of nine officers who were in the Army over forty years ago, and are still borne on the Register, and whom I will designate by the letters of the alphabet, I find three who were in the same regiment, Captain "A," 1st Lieutenant "B" and 2d Lieutenant "C," are officers and now on the retired list, with rank as follows: "C" is a colonel, "B" a lieutenant colonel, and "A" a major. In another regiment, serving in the same company, were Captain "D," 1st Lieutenant "E" and 2d Lieutenant "F"; these officers are now on the retired list, all with the grade of brigadier general. The six officers mentioned above have all seen active service, under fire, five of them having been brevetted. "G," "H" and "I" were lieutenants over forty years ago; today they are general officers, not one of the three having been under fire.

It is hard to get a civilian to believe that there are general officers who have not been under fire. The above shows the irregularity and injustice of Army promotions, and, in consequence of this injustice, we see many special bills introduced in Congress for the promotion of officers. A bill about as follows would cover nearly all cases and would work justice to those officers who are without influence, and cause contentment to the Army at large:

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who have served over forty years (including any service in the Navy, Marine Corps and service as enlisted men they may have had), and have served five or more years in their last grade, and have had actual field service, and been under fire, shall on their retirement be advanced one grade, and shall receive a commission of the grade to which promoted. That the benefits of this act shall apply to all officers now on the retired list who have had the service as above specified, and that their commissions under this act shall date from the date of their retirement.

Those officers retired, or to be retired hereafter, for disability not incidental to the Service are not to receive any benefit by this act.

ONE WHO WISHES FAIR PLAY.

"THE WAR DEPARTMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"The Department of War" was established Aug. 7, 1789. Nine years subsequent, April 30, 1798, "the Department of the Navy" was established, and the "Secretary of the Navy" was given charge of matters pertaining to naval affairs.

When the Navy Department was established, the term, "Department of War," became a misnomer, and it then would have been appropriate to drop the title and substitute "Department of the Army," and give the Secretary the title "Secretary of the Army." This title would suggest a truthful intimation of his functions. By legal enactments he is "Secretary of War," but de facto he cannot exercise the full powers apparent from an exact or proper interpretation of the title, and shares them with an official who is independent of him, and who exercises as much and important war administration as he does.

Congress should now enact new titles—"Department of the Army" and "Secretary of the Army," and harmonize existent laws in consonance with the new designations.

JOHN P. HAWKINS, U.S.A.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The decision of the French Minister of Marine to establish a cadet school on shore at Brest, and to do away with the old Borda, is being received with general satisfaction in the French navy. The necessity of providing more healthy surroundings for the cadets than are to be found in the old hulk has been evident to all observers. M. Thomson, penultimate Minister of Marine, laid foundations which his present successor will be able to build upon. M. Thomson's idea was to provide the French navy with an institution comparable to the British establishments or to Leghorn or Annapolis. The intended site of the school is the place known as the Point, at the entrance to the dockyard. A sum of about \$500,000 is allocated to the project.

The new Japanese law for encouragement of native shipbuilding came into operation with the beginning of this year, and includes provisions according to which, in the construction of the hull or the machinery for a vessel which is to receive a subsidy, foreign-made materials must not be used except for the following parts, viz.: Stem, stern post, rudder and rudder tiller, rudder post, quadrant and rudder pintles used for vessels of 3,000 tons or more; triple screw shaft bearing; stanchions of not less than seven inch diameter; all kinds of springs; corrugated and plain or flanged furnaces; rotor spindle or shaft, blades and buckets of turbine engine. The following articles used in the equipment of a vessel which is to enjoy the subsidy must not be foreign made, viz.: Windlass, cargo winches, steering engine and gear, anchor chains, wire ropes, hawsers, etc., centrifugal pumps, hand pumps, fire pumps, boat and other davits, electric apparatus, auxiliary condenser, steam pumps, dynamo, valves and cocks. Patented articles or articles of new design made abroad can only be used in the construction of hull or machinery or in the equipment of a ship receiving a subsidy with the special permission of the Minister of Communications.

The two latest German Dreadnoughts are to be equipped with turbines, and special interest attaches to the fact that two rival types of turbine, the Parsons and the Curtis, will be tried out against each other. The Heimdal will be propelled by triple screws operated by Curtis turbines, and the sister ship will be equipped with Parsons turbines of equal contract power.

Fire on the recently completed German battleship Posen damaged that vessel to such an extent on March 8 that her first trial trip will be delayed for several weeks.

Rear Admiral Börresen, Chief of Staff of the Nor-

wegian navy, before the Royal United Service Institution, London, recently presented "A New Tactical System," in which he dwelt particularly upon the disposition of the battle squadron with a view to obtaining the greatest result in view of the developments in speed and armament recently made in the units of the fleet. The conclusion at which he has arrived is that the squadron should be disposed in two divisions, so arranged that without signals or special orders one should follow the movements of the other. He dwelt upon the advantages of the new type of battleship, which reduced the length of the line and enabled a larger concentration of the fire of heavy guns within a shorter space. With regard to tactics, Admiral Börresen expressed the view that the artillery combat would begin when the opposed fleets were at a distance of from 8,000 to 11,000 yards from one another, though should the engagements be fought in the North Sea, with the particular brand of weather there likely to be found, he thought that before the battle ended the distances would be considerably reduced.

For the British navy the coming year will require \$203,018,500, a net increase of \$27,305,000 over last year's estimates. The force is increased from 128,000 to 131,000 officers and men, whose pay amounts to \$36,947,000. The Royal Naval Reserves, 58,521 men, cost \$1,662,500, while for shipbuilding and armaments the figures are \$17,220,500 for personnel, \$23,070,500 for matériel, \$61,977,000 for contract work, and \$13,905,000 for armaments. Non-effective services, such as half-pay, retired pay, pensions, gratuities, etc., cost \$13,812,000. The increase is almost wholly taken up by shipbuilding armaments authorized by Parliament before dissolution. The new program provides for five large armored ships, five protected cruisers, twenty destroyers and a considerable number of submarines. By April 1 there will be under construction seven battleships, three armored, nine protected and two unarmored cruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and nine submarines. The estimates further provide for an increase of three thousand men in the personnel of the navy and the completion during 1911 of two floating docks to accommodate the largest battleships. These will be stationed at Portsmouth and Medway. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an explanatory statement, announces the formation of a new naval mobilization department and a permanent Navy War Council, consisting of the First Sea Lord as president, the directors of the naval intelligence and naval mobilization departments and other officials, to deal with all matters relating to preparation for war.

The British cruiser Bristol, launched the last week in February, is the last to take the water of the five second class protected cruisers provided by the 1908-9 estimates. With a displacement of 4,800 tons, she has a designed speed of twenty-five knots and an armament of two 6-inch and ten 4-inch guns. She will be ready for sea Dec. 31, 1910.

The Dreadnought, the British battleship which has given the class name to the present-day big warships, has been in commission for three years, and has just gone to Portsmouth, England, to undergo her first refit since hoisting her pennant. The admiral of the Home Fleet will transfer his flag to the St. Vincent, which will be ready for service about the end of March.

To the already large list of interesting relics on board the British warship Victory, Nelson's flagship, are to be added the Trafalgar ledgers, two books lately purchased by a civilian for presentation to the nation. The first book deals with the distribution of the £300,000 voted by Parliament, and gives, under the heading of each ship, the names, quality, sum, date, to whom paid, witness, etc. Under Victory comes the first name, "Lord Viscount Nelson, Admiral, £18,517 13s. 6d., Aug. 5, 1806—D.D.," which pathetically means "discharged dead." Four admirals follow, including Lord Collingwood, with £4,629 8s. 4d. each. Then comes Nelson's famous and much beloved "G. M. Hardy, Esq., Captain, £2,389 7s. 6d." The next book contains, under the name of each ship (including the Victory): "Sums expressed against our names being the amount of our respective proportions of the proceeds of four French and Spanish ships captured on that day, together with proceeds of bounty bills for the enemies' ships destroyed. And we do hereby discharge our said agents from all demands on account thereof." Each page bears the stamp and signature or mark of the receiver. Captain Hardy received in prize money £973.

The German armored cruiser H, which was laid down last December, will displace 21,500 tons, and will have engines of 70,000 i.h.p., which will drive her at 27.5 knots. The armor belt, it is believed, will be but six inches thick amidships. The main armament will consist of twelve 11-inch, or perhaps 12-inch, guns, mounted in double turrets, with ten 6.7-inch of a new model. The broadside fire will be from ten heavy guns and five of the 6.7-inch; the fire ahead or astern will be from six heavy guns. There will be five torpedo tubes.

In the reorganization of the British Naval Intelligence Department this past year a new department has been formed, and a permanent body, termed the Navy War Council, has been established at the Admiralty. The Council consists of the First Sea Lord as president, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Director of Naval Mobilization and the Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the latter acting also as secretary of the Council. The head of the Naval War College attends and acts as member of the Council when the business is such as requires his presence, and other responsible officers will be called in to assist and advise when required. The Naval Mobilization Department, in addition to other duties, has taken over so much of the work of the Naval Intelligence Department as related to the mobilization of men and material.

A little play was given by the British officers in Pekin, China, during the winter of 1900-1901, at the time of the China Relief Expedition. One of the songs in the play, composed by an officer of the Bengal Lancers, was supposed to be sung by the Empress and recited how different things were before the "foreign devils" arrived, "When the Late Lamented Emperor First Took Me for a Wife." A correspondent who was on the expedition is anxious to secure the words of the second verse, which is missing in his copy of the song. Possibly some of our readers may be able to supply it. The chorus of the second verse was as follows:

"There were none of your trials by jury ways,

Your barrack room, court-martial days,

When the Late Lamented Emperor first took me for a wife.

Fancy me forbidden to speak.

A widow, so demure and meek,

Imagine me in jail for a week

At my time of life."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

With Lord Roberts as president and Mr. Rudyard Kipling as a member of the committee, a new British association has been formed to encourage rifle shooting under conditions approximating those of war and to encourage youths to train themselves in rifle shooting before the age at which they would be eligible for service in the military forces of the Crown. The first "Home Defense Trophy Competition" will take place in May for a trophy consisting of a handsome shield in bronze, charged with the equestrian figure of the veteran Field Marshal, and bearing, at his desire, the inscription, "The first duty of every citizen is to render himself efficient for the defense of his country in the time of need." The competition is open to teams from any naval, military or constabulary unit or from any cadet corps or civilian rifle club which is regularly constituted and organized.

It is now practically settled that in time of war each French infantry regiment will have a group of mounted scouts on the Russian system. They are to have a carbine, but no sword, and the under-officers will have a revolver. This decision is criticized, and it is pointed out that arming these men as infantry proved a mistake during the Russo-Japanese war, when their patrols necessarily had to fall back as soon as they came in contact with even smaller bodies of cavalry. In practice the Russians gave their mounted infantry scouts swords, and even lances, and although they do not exist in peace it is now recognized that they must have the cavalry arm in future, in order to have some means of self-defense without dismounting. The same view is held in the French army.

When Russian military service lasted for four years, instead of three as at present, future under-officers had to serve as privates in the ranks for a year; they were then placed in special instruction squads, which were regimental institutions, and served in them for another year. Only at the end of that course could they be promoted. This, says the Lahore Gazette, is not possible since service in the non-mounted branches was reduced to three years in 1906. It was first decided to admit young soldiers in their first year of service to the instruction units in the proportion of twenty-five per cent. of the whole, so that they might become under-officers after little over a year's service. This has been found successful, and now, four months after joining the army, a man can undergo special training for only eight months and reckon on being promoted at the end of the course. Other men can become under-officers without this course if they can pass the necessary examination. This system meets a want which has long been felt; the special school at Riga supplied nothing like enough under-officers to meet requirements, and has been abolished. In future the regimental system will be the only one in force.

Besides recommending that Australia establish a military academy along the lines of our own West Point institution, Lord Kitchener has advised the creation of an Australian army with a peace strength of 80,000, divided into a garrison force of 40,000 and a mobile force of 40,000—all to be enrolled, organized and equipped in the same way. The army will consist of eighty-four infantry battalions, twenty-eight light horse regiments, 224 guns, fourteen engineer companies and departmental troops in proportion. This force will be provided from trained men of from nineteen to twenty-five years of age. Trained men eighteen and nineteen years old and twenty-five and twenty-six years old are to be called up in war time and to raise the strength of the force to a total of 107,000. In addition to the training provided for by the act, there will be six clear days' training, not including Sundays, every year for the men between twenty and twenty-five years of age. For the purposes of organization and training the country must be divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade major in war time. The whole of Australia is to be divided into 215 areas, giving two towns or three country areas for each infantry battalion. The officer in command of the area will be the keystone of the citizen force. The total cost of the scheme in the seventh year after its inauguration will be about \$9,000,000. During the transition period the working out of the scheme should be placed in the charge of officers who thoroughly understand the scope and spirit of the proposed system. The report carries with it the eventual abolition of the voluntary militia.

Even balloons have gone up—in price. So say the reports from the British War Office, which calls attention to the difficulties met with in securing the supply of skins for the envelopes for war balloons, while all materials and labor in connection with aviation experiments are at least fifty per cent. more expensive. The rate of general indirect expenditure rose from 171.75 per cent. in 1907-8 to 212.18 per cent. in 1908-9; and the rate of general indirect expenditure for gas, nets and skin work from 141.67 per cent. in 1907-8 to 175.91 per cent. in 1908-9.

Major Cei, an Italian Bersagliere officer, proposes to reconstruct the existing arm of the Italian army, a model of 1891, into an automatic rifle with a magazine for twenty-five cartridges and capable of firing 300 rounds a minute in defense of positions, or, used by infantry, 100 aimed rounds per minute.

The conservative British journal, the United Service Gazette, gives room on its editorial page to a paragraph, which the Gazette, however, warns must be taken *cum grano salis*, reporting that the British War Office had been offered and are giving careful consideration to an invention that is alleged to have the power of making all anti-British Dreadnoughts and their contents innocuous, while against it a foreign army could not put up even a pretense of a fight. "In a word," continues the Gazette, "the invention is the latest thing in destructive agencies. The inventor places its powers so high that he feels justified in declaring that he could destroy every living thing in the street below the room in which he might be. This awesome agency is a ray, and, if all be true that is claimed for it, a certain novelist who wrote a blood-curdling story a few years ago did not go very wide of the mark. In this a ray, when directed upon any person or thing marked out for destruction, promptly reduced the object to a powder by neutralizing the forces that hold the atoms of a body together. Now we are told that this is almost possible. The inventor, taking note of the fact that doctors who give high frequency electric treatment have found it a source of obscure and deadly disease in themselves, experimented till he was able to 'isolate a ray which might paralyze armies.' It is reported that small animals subjected to it staggered and died, and that a horse similarly experimented upon at a distance of four miles was easily killed."

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., has been closing up the affairs of his administration as Chief of the General Staff Corps, preparatory to being relieved by General Wood in April. He will be granted leave of absence to make a tour of Europe, after which he will assume command of the Philippines Division in the fall.

Capt. Bryant H. Wells, U.S.A., quartermaster from Governors Island, N.Y., who for the past several weeks has been making an official inspection of various places in Pennsylvania and Maryland, with a view of recommending some available site for holding this summer's joint maneuvers of the state and Federal troops, which will be held during July and August, in company with President A. D. Smith, of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad Company, spent March 21 in the Conewago and Mount Gretna region, where Captain Wells was shown over a vast area, where the state Guard and many of the United States troops were encamped two years ago, under the command of Major Gen. F. D. Grant, of the Department of the East. Although Captain Wells would not commit himself, it is said that he was very favorably impressed with Mount Gretna and the Conewago region as a most excellent place for such a camp and maneuvers.

President Taft has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., recently tried by court-martial at Fort McHenry, and convicted of the charges of neglect of duty, breach of arrest, disobedience of orders, absence without leave and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Lieutenant Langhorst was born in Germany, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps from the ranks in May, 1901. He had previously served as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Artillery Corps from March, 1899, until appointed second lieutenant. He was promoted to first Lieutenant Jan. 25, 1907.

The question as to what action the War Department will take with reference to its two officers, Captains Franklin and Hains, now serving prison sentences imposed by civil judges, is not yet determined. With Captain Hains there is much sympathy, not only because of his record as an officer, but because of the fact that he has in the Army a father and a brother, who are held in high esteem as men and officers.

The Rock Island Arsenal has completed a device to measure horses' backs and forwarded it to the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley. Another device is under construction, which will be sent to the Philippines, to be employed in measuring the backs of the Australian horses used there. The object is to secure data from which to make different types of saddles that will fit the various mounts used in the Service.

The Army Ordnance Department has bought 30,000,000 rounds of gallery practice cartridges, caliber .22, from private manufacturers. The concerns furnishing this ammunition are the Peters, U.M.C., U.S., Robin Hood, Winchester and Western.

The ammonia solution that is used by the Army to prevent metal fouling of the rifle is being issued now to the Service.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the canteen haversack strap be furnished to colleges that have the leather belt and McKeever cartridge box. Hitherto it has not been issued to schools that are thus equipped, but only to those that had the woven web cartridge belt.

The second day of the third annual horse show in Manila, on Feb. 8, was under the patronage of Mrs. William P. Duvall, wife of the commanding general of the division, and other Army women. The jumping horses, ridden by Cavalrymen, made the most interesting events. Much applause greeted their performances, as they successfully cleared the barriers. The first prize for Army mounts was won by Sergt. P. E. Howard, 12th U.S. Cav.; for mares, by Lieut. E. V. Armstrong's Kitty Winks, which, ridden by her owner, also won second prize for saddle horses; for jumpers, ridden by enlisted men, by Pvt. R. R. Allison, 12th U.S. Cav., who also won the high jump with the same horse. An interesting feature was the competition of ladies' saddle horses for a cup given by the enlisted men of the 12th U.S. Cavalry. In the first day's program, Gen. W. H. Carter's mare Sis won a blue ribbon and a cup. The first prize of \$25 for trained Cavalry horses was won by Sergt. E. P. Webb, 12th Cav. Some fine animals were shown in this contest. General Carter's Tom Bass won the second prize for saddle horses. Rain spoiled much of the pleasure of the opening day.

Advices from Manila, P.I., tell of the grand military review there on Feb. 12 last tendered by Major Gen. W. P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, to His Excellency the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, on the Luneta. The Governor, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. H. N. Cootes, 12th U.S. Cav., by Major Gen. W. H. Carter, who commanded the troops; Major J. A. Penn, 12th Inf., acting as chief of staff, and Lieutenants Pillow and Carter, aids to General Carter, inspected the long line of troops, which had formed on Calle Bagumbayan for that purpose. Immediately after the inspection, the Governor, with his aide-de-camp, took up his position just opposite the Taft trees on the Luneta, and there the troops passed in review before His Excellency, Major General Carter and the above mentioned officers in the following order: 7th Infantry, under the command of Colonel Corman; 4th Infantry, Colonel Bolton; 12th Infantry, Colonel Bowen; 6th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Febiger; 20th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Ducas; 14th Infantry, Capt. J. R. M. Taylor; 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, Major Munroe; 11th Battalion, Major Ely; 9th Battalion, Major Sheldon; 4th Battalion, Major Furlow; Companies E and H, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, with pontoon train, Captain McDonough; mounted detachment, Company F, Signal Corps, Captain Mitchell; battalion of the 2d Field Artillery, Mountain Artillery, Major Van Dusen; battalion, 5th Field Artillery, Captain Starbird; 13th Cavalry, Colonel Hatfield; 12th Cavalry, Colonel Dodd. The troops made a splendid appearance.

COMMENDATION OF MR. PEARY.

A letter written by Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., now in Italy, to Representative Allen, of Maine, regarding the movement for Congressional recognition of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary's polar achievement, appears in the press this week, as follows:

I was disagreeably surprised to learn from an American newspaper that someone had erroneously informed you that I had opposed before the Naval House Committee the recognition by Congress of Peary's brilliant and unique work. In fact, I have been in Europe since last autumn, never heard of the proposition until disagreeable newspaper comment

reached me, and, instead of opposing Peary's recognition I am in favor of it in such form as Congress may think best. I may add that I should leave my European trip at once to return to America if the Naval Committee should judge that my opinion and service on a commission were considered desirable. While I have never received any Congressional recognition myself, I think it is a sound policy of encouragement to young Americans. I ask that on suitable occasion you set me right on this matter, for I am sure from our cordial relations when you were serving with that great man, Thomas B. Reed, that you would not intentionally misrepresent my attitude.

The Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Mr. Keltie, has addressed a letter to Admiral Chester, in which he expresses his entire confidence in Peary. He says: "Of course, it is very difficult, as you know, to be sure of your observations at such a latitude, with a low sun, but I think there can be no doubt that Peary got to the Pole or, as I think you reported, a little beyond it. We are looking forward to seeing Peary here some time at the end of April or the beginning of May." Peary's memorandum of the soundings taken by him under the orders of the Navy Department are characterized by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as having been made with great care and thoroughness. The profile of the soundings "indicates that a line of five-mile interval soundings from Cape Columbia to the eighty-sixth parallel might develop a particularly interesting profile of the bottom of the Arctic Ocean." The determination of the tides as well of the depths will be of great value. They were both kept strictly private for the present, but they have been furnished to the Committee of Congress, with the understanding that they are not to be given to the press. Some of the chronometer comparisons, particularly of Capt. Bryant, were lost with Professor Marvin. Parts of the sounding wires and leads were also lost at various times.

NAVY ORDNANCE BULLETIN.

There were shipped on March 12 from the Washington Navy Yard to Camden, N.J., for U.S.S. Utah, one 12-inch .45 caliber, B.L. rifle, Mark VI.; and to U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Burrows, at Philadelphia, Pa., five 3-inch .50 caliber guns, carriages, etc. March 21 from the Washington Navy Yard to Camden, N.J., for the Utah one 12-inch .45 caliber gun.

Proposals were opened March 16 for a large number of projectiles, the approximate value of which is about \$2,000,000.

Capt. G. W. McElroy and Lieuts. S. C. Rowan and H. E. Cook, inspectors of ordnance, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., reported at the Bureau on the 16th on special duty in connection with inspection of materials used in connection with the manufacture of ordnance. Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Price, U.S.N., inspector of ordnance, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., has been detached and ordered to the U.S.S. Idaho.

The tub Rocket has been ordered to Indian Head to take on a load of powder for the naval magazine, St. Julian's Creek, Va., for storage—general supply.

March 14 there were shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for U.S.S. Utah, one 21-inch x 5m Mark I. submerged torpedo tube, starboard, and one port. Progress has been made on the following naval magazines: Iona Island, Mare Island and Puget Sound.

At the naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, N.J., work has progressed as follows: One magazine and its equipment about 68 per cent. finished; one high explosive house and the equipment about 69 per cent. completed; extension to administration building about 72 per cent. completed. At the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., progress has been made as follows: Lime and cement shed 90 per cent. finished; 12-inch gun emplacement 50 per cent.; railroad extension 45 per cent.; concreting retaining wall 70 per cent. completed; artesian well just commenced; power house machinery, award of contract pending; boiler house equipment, foundation begun; five employees' quarters, bids to be opened March 20, 1910; intensifier house and soda drier house 30 per cent. completed; solvent recovery house, 50 per cent. completed. The work of raising the roof of the gun shop over the shrinking pit so as to accommodate guns of the largest caliber is now progressing in a satisfactory manner, and it is expected to be completed by May 1.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to the merits of Cleland Davis's projectile carrying torpedo gun. While the weight of the gun is only about the same weight of the projectile which it carries, owing to the use in the walls of a very high grade of vanadium steel, a muzzle velocity of 1,000 feet a second is obtained. The shell itself is also different from the ordinary high explosive shell, in that it contains a very large charge of high explosive. It is not calculated, in the use of this gun, that its projectile shall ever be required to pierce armor, and, therefore, it does not have to be as strong as an armor-piercing shell. In making an attack upon a ship if is planned that after the explosion of the torpedo this gun, which it contains, would discharge its projectile. This would enter the ship below its armor line and cause great damage. It has been determined, by observing the travel under water of the projectile discharged from the Davis gun, that it may be fired from the torpedo through a steel torpedo net, then through thirty feet of water intervening, after which, on reaching the ship's side, it would still have sufficient velocity left to enter the vitals of any ship now built. It is held that this new weapon will be especially effective when employed in the torpedoes used by submarines and ordinary torpedoboats, where the range is generally not more than 1,000 yards.

The accounting firm of Marwick and Mitchell and their expert, Mr. Mendenhall, have during the last few days, under an authorization by the Secretary of the Navy, been making a further examination of the accounting system adopted in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts within the last year. Secretary Meyer has manifested great interest in this system from the very first weeks of his administration, and he points to it with distinct pride as one of the most substantial of many reforms which he desires to establish permanently in the Navy Department. In his hearing before the House Naval Committee, he gave an extended description of what was accomplished by the new system and commended it in the highest terms. It is understood that there are now under consideration certain modifications of the system, and it is not unlikely that in his hearings before the Senate Naval Committee, if that body should have a desire to be enlightened on the

subject, the Secretary will explain the changes which it is desirable to make in the present method of conducting Navy accounts.

The bids recently submitted for fuel oil to be furnished the Navy Department are being arranged, and the award will be announced within a few days. The Navy Department is not, like the War Department, barred by order from buying oil from the Standard Oil Company. For years it has been found that certain lubricating oils, made by the Standard Company, are the only ones to be found in the market that will give satisfaction in use on the complicated machinery in battleships and cruisers. The location of the sites of the various oil stations will be made within the next few weeks. Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson, stationed at Key West, has been sent to Guantanamo, and Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, of the New York Navy Yard, has been sent to San Juan, to select sites there. The amount of oil to be bought at this time is very little—about 60,000 gallons—and will cost not to exceed \$5,000. This will be all that will be purchased this year.

The Brownsville court will next week enter on the task of framing its findings. Arguments for the defense are being concluded, and Capt. C. R. Howland, Judge Advocate, will on March 26 conclude his argument on the facts presented. It is believed by all in a position to judge that the court is of the unanimous opinion that soldiers of the battalion of the 25th Infantry were responsible for the outbreak of Aug. 23, 1906, at Brownsville. The findings of the court will be treated as those of a court of inquiry, and will take their due course as such, going to the Judge Advocate General for the usual review, and will then be referred to the Secretary of War and to the President for approval. It is barely possible that a few men who were discharged and re-enlisted between the time of the outbreak and General Garlington's inspection may be recommended for reinstatement.

In the recent bids for 4,000 12-inch, 2,000 10-inch, 7,500 8-inch, 6,000 7-inch, 10,000 6-inch armor piercing projectiles, 10,000 5-inch 50-lb. and 40,000 3-inch, common projectiles, which were opened March 16, it was found that the lowest bidder for 12, 10, 8, 7 and 6-inch projectiles was the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, of Washington, D.C., at \$154, \$98, \$51.70, \$40.70 and \$23.10, respectively, the total amount on all classes of shells being \$1,670,950. The lowest bidder for 5-inch 50-lb. common projectiles was the E. W. Bliss Company, their figure being \$8.78 and their contract amounting to \$87,800. The American and British Manufacturing Company was lowest bidder on 20,000 3-inch common projectiles at \$2.82 each. The Bethlehem Steel Company was the next lowest bidder at \$2.84 and half the contract (20,000) was given that company.

The Subcommittee on Regulation of Wireless Telephony and Telegraphy of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met Friday morning in the rooms of the committee to decide upon a suitable bill to be reported to the full committee. The Government was represented by E. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation; Comdr. Cleland Davis, of the Navy, and Lieutenant Walton, of the Revenue Cutter Service. After a careful consideration of the whole matter, the subcommittee agreed upon a bill combining the features of various bills now before the House and Senate, and at a special meeting of the whole committee on Monday the subcommittee, through Chairman Greene, will make its report. The bill not only regulates government vessels, but also private lines.

The U.S.S. Prairie sailed from Colon March 22 with seven officers and 325 men of the Marine Corps on board, bound for the Philadelphia Yard, which she will reach Monday morning, March 28. The marines in this detachment have been at Camp Columbia for the past two years, and, having completed their tour of duty in the Canal Zone, will now be distributed to the naval stations and yards on the Atlantic coast. The marines stationed for several months in Nicaragua have taken their place on the Isthmus, and are in camp at Las Cascadas, about two miles from Obispo and midway across the Isthmus.

We advise those who are disposed to accept the Maxim silencer to wait until they see the Moore silencer before they determine the matter. Its superiority to the Maxim cannot be questioned by anyone who has had an opportunity to compare the two. The Moore is much less expensive than the Maxim, as well as superior to it in other respects.

The Barry Statue Commission has rejected as unsatisfactory all the models recently submitted for the statue of Commodore Barry to be erected in Washington by direction of Congress, and has invited John J. Boyle, of New York, to submit a model with the understanding that if it proves satisfactory to the commission he will be given the contract for the statue.

The recent decree of President Diaz providing for the organization of a Mexico Red Cross society in connection with the Federal army is being carried out. It is announced that the members of the society will be well trained and that the best possible equipment will be provided for them.

The Roach shipyard, at Chester, Pa., was sold March 24, at receiver's sale, for \$153,210, subject to a mortgage of \$100,000. The U.S.S. Chicago, Boston and Atlanta were built at this yard, which in its day was the most famous shipyard in the country.

The War Department received a despatch March 26 stating that the transport Sheridan sailed from Manila for San Francisco March 24 with the 23d Infantry on board. Among the passengers is Major Gen. W. H. Carter, who has been detailed as Assistant Chief of Staff.

Two vessels of the Naval Academy Squadron, the Iowa and Massachusetts, will be placed in commission May 2. The Indiana will be placed in full commission May 10.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., appointed brigadier general March 18, 1910, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Morton, was born in New York Oct. 9, 1849, and is one of the many officers with excellent records to their credit. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1872, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 11th Infantry. After serving in Texas and Dakota until August, 1887, he was then ordered to Plattsburg Barracks. While on duty in the West he was engaged in the capture of a Sioux Indian band in 1877, and was regimental quartermaster from June, 1879, until May, 1886. After a service of twenty-seven years in the 11th Infantry he was promoted major, 10th Infantry, May 16, 1890. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., in command of a company, and he was sent to the camp at Mobile, Ala., where he remained until June 5, 1898. He sailed from Tampa July 22, 1898, on the transport Mohawk for Porto Rico, and was highly commended as the commander of an advance guard in the engagement at Hormigueros on Aug. 10, 1898, and again while commanding a battalion in an engagement near Las Marias Aug. 13. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 14th Infantry in May, 1902, and in October of that year he was transferred to the 10th Infantry. He was detailed as an assistant adjutant general on Feb. 4, 1903, and was promoted colonel of the 25th Infantry Dec. 3, 1903. He recently returned from a tour of duty in the Philippines, where he served as Governor in the Moro country, and his last post of duty was Fort Lawton, Wash.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, Inspector General's Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel, vice Hoyt, appointed brigadier general on March 18, 1910, was born in Illinois June 19, 1854. After graduating from West Point in the class of 1877, he was promoted to the Army as an additional second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, and was promoted second lieutenant, 18th Infantry, June 30, 1877. He remained with the latter command until made major, 30th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 20th Infantry Sept. 20 of the same year. He was detailed Inspector General Nov. 28, 1903; was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Feb. 3, 1906, and a month later was again detailed as an Inspector General. After graduation he served in garrisons at Atlanta, Ga., to April, 1879, when he was ordered to frontier duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. He subsequently, among other duties, served on the frontier at Fort Riley, Kas., and at other posts in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas. He served with the expedition to the Philippines in 1898, being on duty as chief ordnance officer, Department of the Pacific. He was later collector of customs and assistant U.S. treasurer at Cebu, and at Manila as treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago and of the Island of Guam. His last post of duty was at Governors Island, N.Y. Colonel Wood, on the expiration of his staff detail, is not to be assigned to command the 5th Infantry, as has been reported. Colonel Wood will in all probability be assigned to command the 19th Infantry, vice Cooke, retired. It is of interest to note that Colonel Wood is the only officer who has passed through the grade of lieutenant colonel without being assigned to a regiment. He has been detailed to the Inspector General's Department since reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Lieut. James R. Combs, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list from March 9, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of Illinois, and entered the Service Sept. 6, 1895. He has been under treatment at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for some time.

P.A. Surg. P. E. McDonald, U.S.N., placed on the retired list from March 9, 1910, is a native of Kentucky, and entered the Service July 2, 1901. He has been on sick leave for the past three months.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Louise Ladd, daughter of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, Adjutant General, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd, to Lieut. William Torbert MacMillan, 23d Inf., U.S.A., took place at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, Manila, P.I., at nine p.m., Feb. 8, 1910, and proved to be one of the most brilliant social affairs Manila has witnessed. The cathedral was beautifully decorated with palms and bamboo branches, which were entwined about the spacious arches of the edifice, and palm leaves woven into chains, which hung in streamers from the chandelier to the huge pillars. The chancel was beautifully and simply decorated, Old Glory, the emblem of all military weddings, hung at the rear of the church. As the organ pealed forth the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" the bridesmaids, consisting of the Misses Cazanove Miller, Dorothy Baldwin, Katharine Scott and Abbie Starbird, marched down the aisle and met the wedding party at the main entrance, after which the entire party marched to the chancel, the bride on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The bride wore cream satin and old lace, and carried a bouquet of white orchids. The bridesmaids wore pink organdie with train and pink tulle veils, with Prince of Wales ostrich plumes to match, and carried bouquets of *cadena de amor*. Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., officiated as best man. Capt. R. C. Burleson, O.D., Lieutenants Campbell, 12th Cav., Jordan and Clarke, 20th Inf., McFarland, Coast Art. Corps, Riley and West, 13th Cav., and Kirtland, 14th Inf., acted as ushers. The small daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Webster acted as flower girls, and wore dainty gowns with pink ribbons. A pretty feature of the wedding was the drawing of sabers by the eight ushers, forming an arch for the bridal party to pass under in leaving the altar. The crowd which filled the cathedral gave evidence of the high esteem in which the young couple are held. Immediately following the ceremony, which was performed by Dean Bartlett, a reception was held for the bridal couple at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Ladd. The spacious house and lawn were brilliantly illuminated and decorated. Several hundred guests availed themselves of this opportunity to extend congratulations to the happy pair. The bride's table was artistically decorated with running cedar, orange blossoms and tulle, set in a bower of bamboo and palms, a large bell of white flowers filling the center of the bower. The popular band of the 20th Infantry furnished music for the reception. The bride's gifts were beautiful and numerous. Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan left on Feb. 12 for Hong Kong, to take the North German Lloyd Line for New York, stopping for a tour through Europe en route. Upon arrival in the United States they will spend some time in

Philadelphia, the home of the groom, and join their future station, Fort McIntosh, Texas, about June 15.

Sergt. Major Henry Loinsen, 1st Batin. of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Prahl were married on March 16, 1910, at Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, Neb., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie Barr Yates, to Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., U.S.A., aide de camp to General Mills. No date has as yet been set for the wedding.

Mrs. R. B. Rutherford was married to Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., U.S.A., at Kansas City, Mo., March 14, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding, of Honolulu, territory of Hawaii, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Lieut. George Cleveland Bowen, 20th U.S. Inf., the marriage to take place in June.

"As fast as the big turbine liner, *Tenyo Maru*, can carry her, Mrs. Georgiana B. Cook, of Oakland, daughter of the late Mrs. Henry Butters, is hastening to the Far East to again place her pretty neck in the yoke of matrimony," says the San Francisco Call of March 16, 1910. "On the Asiatic side Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., is anxiously awaiting his bride. Replying to the questions of a reporter a few moments before the liner sailed, Mrs. Cook very graciously and frankly said, 'Colonel Karmany and I are to be married at Yokohama about April 10 if the Colonel can obtain a leave from Cavite. If he is unable to get away then, our wedding will take place a little later at the American Consulate at Hong Kong. Colonel Karmany had a leave a few months ago.' Mrs. Cook smilingly added, 'which he spent here, and it may be a little difficult for him to obtain another so soon again, but we hope that, under the circumstances, it will be granted him.' By thus marrying again Mrs. Cook, according to the strict stipulation of her mother's will, forfeits her allowance of \$150 a month, but she evidently greatly prefers little Cupid to Mammon, for, in answer to the chaffing of friends on the steamer yesterday, she was heard to say light-heartedly and with smiling lips, 'Colonel Karmany is far more to me than all the allowances that ever came from a probate court! Money plays no part in this affair!' Colonel Karmany has also been married before. Until very lately Mrs. Cook has never admitted that her friendship for the devoted Colonel was anything more than platonic. Her lovely daughter, Lucille, accompanies her to the Orient, and will make her social debut in Manila, as Col. and Mrs. Karmany will make their home at the Cavite Navy Yard, where the Colonel is stationed. This romance, extending back over a number of years, thus will charmingly culminate in the spring, probably in Japan, during the beautiful cherry blossom season, and if all the sincere good wishes expressed yesterday by many friends on the wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company come true, the marriage is going to be one of the happiest on record, for the gallant and devoted soldier-sailor and his sweet little bride deserve every good thing in life that can come to them."

Mrs. E. C. Brooks, at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., March 17, announced the engagement of her daughter, Margaret C. C. Brooks, to Asst. Surg. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Minnesota, with the North Atlantic Squadron. Miss Brooks made her debut last winter and is one of the very popular girls of the Army and Navy set, as well as in resident circles. The wedding will be in May. The luncheon, which was entirely in yellow, carried out the engagement announcement by its tiny brides as place-cards and baskets in heart shape, as well as suggesting the Navy by the small anchors by each guest's place, running by yellow cords to a miniature battleship in the center of the table. The latter was surrounded by jonquils and asparagus vines. The tiny battleships for the ices further carried out the idea of the Navy.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Gladys Torrance Benjamin, daughter of Mr. Park Benjamin, late of the Navy, to Mr. Frederick Worth Goddard, of New York, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Goddard. Mr. Goddard was graduated from Amherst with the class of '98. His family is related to the Goddard family, of Providence. The wedding will take place early in June.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reynolds announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Barbour, to Mr. William Talbot Truxton, son of the late Commodore Truxton, U.S.N. Miss Reynolds is a granddaughter of the late Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U.S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Andrew Hall announce the marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Brinton to Mr. John Bordman, Jr., Jan. 5, 1910, at Iloilo, P.I. Mr. Bordman was formerly captain and adjutant of the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, captain of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery and military instructor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Howes, of Watertown, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Priscilla Jewett, to Lieut. George R. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Ensign George C. Logan, U.S.N., and Miss Rachel Whaley Small, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Small, of Charleston, S.C., were married on March 10, 1910, at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Logan is the sister of the wife of Capt. Johnson Hagoon, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., and of the wife of Capt. C. E. N. Howard, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Lieutenant Logan sails on the cruiser New York from the Philadelphia Yard April 12 for the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Logan will join him at Manila in August. Her sister, the wife of Captain Howard, is now there.

At high noon on March 21, 1910, Miss Eleanor Dent Pettit, daughter of the late Col. J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., became the wife of Lieut. Carleton R. Kear, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md. The Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's Church, performed the marriage ceremony. Owing to recent death in the family, the wedding was a quiet one, and was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. James S. Pettit, 244 King George street, in the presence of the immediate family only. There were no attendants except the best man, Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N. The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, wore a handsome traveling gown of green broadcloth, and carried La France roses and lilies of the valley. After a wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Kear will return to Annapolis, where the groom is attached to duty at the Naval Academy, and will reside at Carvel Hall. The groom has recently recovered from a serious illness and an operation for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital, and has been granted six weeks' sick leave. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Major Alexander Sharp, U.S.A.

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Von Schrader, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., and Lieut.

Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., in command of the submarine Tarpon, at the Charleston Navy Yard, will take place at the home of the bride in San Francisco, Cal., at four o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 30. Miss Von Schrader has enjoyed a wide popularity during the time that she has lived in San Francisco, where she has taken a prominent part in society.

Capt. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Edwards announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Ensign Philip Huston Hammond, U.S.N.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ross, sister of Mrs. Herbst, wife of Lieut. George A. Herbst, 4th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th U.S. Inf., now stationed in Manila. Lieutenant Bubb will return to the United States with his regiment on May 15, and the wedding will probably take place soon after his arrival at Plattsburg, N.Y., the home of the bride-to-be.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lawrence, of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marcia Embree, to Lieut. Verne La Salle Rockwell, 11th U.S. Cav.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth S. Rogers, the only daughter of William A. Rogers, the artist, and Mrs. Rogers, to Lieut. Henry Sheldon Green, U.S.M.C., will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 6, at St. James's Episcopal Church, New York city. There will be a reception following at the Hotel Majestic. Miss Marguerite Stuart Knox will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Clara Swift, Kathleen Green, Dorothy Cronkhite, Jacqueline Hendrick, Marion Sellers Almy and Helen Almy. Lieut. Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C., will be best man, and the ushers will be Andrew Smith, Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., Lieuts. Victor Morrison, U.S.M.C., John M. Enochs, U.S.N., and Julian P. Willcox, U.S.M.C., and Ensign Charles T. Blackburn. Lieutenant Green was one of the class of '04, Princeton, and before entering the Marine Corps was attached to the Kansas. He is now stationed at the New York Marine Barracks.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commodore Charles W. Bartlett, U.S.N., retired, whose death at Worcester, Mass., March 17, 1910, we briefly noted in our issue of March 19, was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1871. He was not a grandson of "Artemus Ward," the humorist, as has been stated, but Col. Artemas Ward, the father of Mrs. Bartlett, was a Worcester (Mass.) man, and a relative of Gen. Artemas Ward, of Shrewsbury, Mass., the first major general appointed by Congress at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. Commodore Bartlett was appointed to the Naval Academy from Massachusetts in the summer of 1867, and graduated as a midshipman in 1871. In his early years in the Service he was attached successively to the Wabash, Saratoga, Constellation, Minnesota, Adams, Ranger, of the old Navy, cruising at home and abroad. He had several different periods of service at the Naval Academy, interspersed with intervals of sea service on both the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1901 he was attached to the Naval Station at Cavite, in the Philippines, and a few years ago was in command of the monitor Florida. As captain of the battleship Ohio, his last command, he circled Cape Horn. During the Spanish War he commanded the Piscataqua in the Philippines. Captain Bartlett's most recent service was as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. He was placed on the retired list on his own application on June 30, 1908, and was given the rank of commodore. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Paterson, N.J., March 23, 1910, after an illness of more than five weeks, from a complication of diseases. He was a veteran of the Civil War and the war with Spain. He was born in Paterson, N.J., in 1837, and was educated at the local schools. He entered the U.S. Navy at the outbreak of the Civil War as an engineer officer. Rear Admiral Entwistle's first sea service was on board the gunboat Aroostook, in the Western Gulf Squadron, under Farragut. He afterward served on twenty-one vessels of the Navy, having been stationed at different times in all parts of the world. He was on board the Ashuelot when that ship was wrecked in Chinese waters, in 1883. He was inspector of machinery at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works from 1890 to 1895, while the construction of the harbor defense ram Katahdin was going on. The gunboats Machias and Castine were also built at the Bath works while he was in charge. After leaving the Bath Iron Works Admiral Entwistle was assistant to the general inspector at the Morgan Iron Works, in New York, while the ships Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Dolphin were being built. He joined the Asiatic Squadron at Yokohama in 1897. During the Spanish War Admiral Entwistle was chief engineer on the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey in the battle in Manila Harbor on May 1, 1898, and was also engineer of the fleet. He was highly commended for his work. The Dewey Medal was afterward awarded him, and he was advanced to the grade of rear admiral for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. July 8, 1898, and was retired for age next day. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Alice Hutchinson, with whom he lived.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Bishop, Chief of Engineers, Iowa National Guard, died at Muscatine, Iowa, March 10, 1910. He first joined the Guard as a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, 2d Regiment, Iowa National Guard, May 29, 1895, and served as captain of the 50th Iowa Infantry in 1898. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and Chief of Engineers, Iowa National Guard, July 6, 1909.

Miss Kate A. Liscum, sister of the late Gen. E. H. Liscum, U.S.A., died at Pacific Beach, Cal., March 20, 1910.

Mrs. Lemuel L. Fair, mother of Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Wilkinsburg, Pa., March 15, 1910.

Mrs. John H. Maughan, sister of the late Gen. George A. Custer, U.S.A., died on March 22, 1910, in her apartments at the Hotel Glendale, New York city. She was a Christian Scientist and would have no doctor. Coroner Holshauser was notified by the hotel, and Dr. O'Hanlon investigated and finally issued the necessary certificate. Dr. O'Hanlon said that Mrs. Maughan's death seemed to have been caused by a cancer of the liver, and that she probably had been in an incurable condition for some time. She suffered greatly, but would permit no treatment except Christian Science treatment. She was married to Lieut. James Calhoun, 7th U.S. Cav., in 1872, at Fort Lincoln, Neb. Lieutenant Calhoun was killed in 1876 in the command under her brother, General Custer, at the battle of the Little Big Horn. Six years

ago Lieutenant Calhoun's widow met John H. Maughan, and they were married in Oteora, N.Y. Mr. Maughan is vice president of the Ferguson Construction Company and has other mining and building and real estate interests.

Capt. S. R. Hornbrook, late 65th Indiana Volunteers, father of Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, Paymr., U.S.A., died at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 14.

Passed Asst. Engr. Benjamin Kavanaugh, U.S.N., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., March 15, 1910, entered the Service May 3, 1859, from New York. He reached the grade of lieutenant July 24, 1867, after retirement April 3, 1866, for disability. He had been an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Mary Muller, wife of Batln. Sgt. Major Henry Muller, U.S.A., retired, who died at the family home, Elmhurst, March 4, 1910, besides her husband, leaves seven sons to mourn her loss, among them being Lieut. William G. Muller, Philippine Constabulary, and Corp. Charles J. Muller, Co. B, 3d Inf. Among the many floral pieces was a beautiful wreath, the gift of Sergeant Muller's late regiment, the 8th Infantry, at Monterey.

Mrs. Sophia Krauthoff, seventy-six years old, widow of Louis Krauthoff, died March 12, 1910, at her home, 2645 East Twenty-ninth street, Kansas City, Mo. She was the mother of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, U.S.A. The funeral services were held March 15 from the family home. Mrs. Krauthoff was born in Graefenhausen, Germany, and has lived in Kansas City, Mo., twenty-two years. She leaves four children beside Major Krauthoff, Edwin A. Krauthoff, of the law firm of Karnes, New and Krauthoff; L. C. Krauthoff, a lawyer, now living in New York city; Miss Lillian Krauthoff and Miss Alma Krauthoff, both living in Kansas City.

A cable despatch received by the family of Major Oskaloosa H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, at Indianapolis, Ind., conveyed news of his death at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 23, 1910. He served through the Civil War as musician and quartermaster sergeant in the 13th Indiana Volunteers and as lieutenant and adjutant of the 155th Indiana Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 31st U.S. Infantry June 18, 1867; was transferred to the 22d Infantry in May, 1869, serving with that command until appointed a captain in the Subsistence Department Aug. 14, 1890. He had considerable experience on the frontier against Indians, and received the brevet of captain for gallant services in action against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876. During the war in the Philippines Major Smith was chief commissary at New Orleans, and later at the Chicago Army Supply Headquarters, and afterward he was chief commissary under General Otis in the Philippines. He was retired Feb. 12, 1900, at his own request, after more than thirty years' service.

Mrs. Margaret Haines Middleton, widow of Col. John Van Dyke Middleton, of the Medical Department of the Army, died at the residence of her brother at Hyattsville, Md., on Friday, March 18, 1910, and was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Francis E. Storm, and by her brother, Mr. William M. Thompson.

Mrs. James Ryan, mother of Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., died on March 22, 1910, at Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. P. D. Barker, of Mobile, Ala., mother of Mrs. H. L. Pettus, wife of Capt. H. L. Pettus, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died in New York city March 21, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Tacoma, Wash., March 13, 1910, we noted in our last issue, page 843, was married to Ione Dewey in Chicago in 1886 and his widow survives him. Her sister, Mrs. Samuel Collyer, resides in Seattle, and two sisters, Mrs. Helen D. Rogers, widow of Capt. W. W. Rogers, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Charlotte Lay Dewey, reside in Tacoma. He leaves two sons, William D. Bradley, of Chicago, and Robert P. Bradley, of Tacoma. "During his twenty years' residence in Tacoma," says the Daily News of that city, "General Bradley took an active interest in public affairs, and his counsel was frequently sought in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. He had served as one of the park commissioners and was one of the officers of the State Historical Society. General Bradley was an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. For a period after the close of the Civil War General Bradley was in command of the district of New Mexico and Arizona, with headquarters at Santa Fe, and afterward he was active in the service on the frontier, where he formed a warm friendship with Gen. Phil Sheridan and the chiefs of the Sioux and other tribes. In all his business relations and in his capacity as a public official and citizen General Bradley's high character and agreeable manner won him many friends."

Mr. E. E. Finney, father of Lieut. Earle P. Finney, U.S.N., died suddenly Friday morning, March 18, 1910, at his home in Oshkosh, Wis.

Mrs. Margaret Wickliffe Beckham, mother of Mrs. Annie Dawson Muir, wife of Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, U.S.N., died at Shelbyville, Ky., March 21, 1910.

Mr. Gardiner C. Sims, formerly commander of the Rhode Island Naval Brigade and once police commissioner of Providence, died at his home in that city March 21, 1910. He was sixty-four years old, and death was due to Bright's disease. During the war with Spain he entered the Navy as a passed assistant engineer, and was honorably discharged as chief engineer Jan. 24, 1899. Commander Sims was a native of Niagara Falls. He became a machinist, built locomotives for the New York Central, was draftsman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was superintendent in the J. H. Hoadley Engine Works at Lawrence, Mass., was stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard for awhile, built Thomas A. Edison's first successful electrical engine, which was sent to the Paris Exposition, was commissioner from Rhode Island at the Centennial and World's Columbian Expositions. He was president of the William A. Harris Steam Engine Company, of Providence. He leaves a wife and a son, the latter a student at Brown University.

Mr. Christian Greenwald, father of Cadet Karl C. Greenwald, 3d Class, U.S.M.A., died at New Hampton, Iowa, March 16, 1910.

Chaplain Frank B. Rose, U.S.N., retired, a veteran of the Civil and Spanish Wars, who held the rank of rear admiral, died of pneumonia at his home in Swarthmore, Pa., March 22, 1910. During the Civil War Chaplain Rose was chaplain of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers for three years, participating in the battles of Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, Petersburg and a score of others. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he applied for and was assigned active duty, relinquishing his post only when compelled to do so by poor health. He was retired April 5, 1898, with the rank of

next higher grade held on the active list. He entered the Navy Feb. 3, 1870. He is survived by a widow, one son, Wilbur F. Rose, and four daughters, F. Blanche Rose, Mrs. George D. Gideon, Mrs. Frank H. Geddes and Mrs. John Street.

Mrs. Julia Farrow McGowan, widow of the late Capt. Homer L. McGowan, C.S.A., and mother of Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., died in Charleston, S.C., March 19, 1910.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. SLOCUM.

Mrs. Slocum, wife of Major Herbert L. Slocum, 7th Cav., U.S.A., Inspector General of the Department of the East, was killed, and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was seriously injured on March 23 when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a trolley car and landed bottom side up with Mrs. Slocum under the wreckage. Despite a broken rib, a severe scalp wound and bruises, General Bell directed the work of the men who lifted the heavy limousine car off the body of Mrs. Slocum. She was carried in the trolley car as fast as it could go to Georgetown, transferred to an automobile and then taken to the Georgetown University Hospital. She was dead when the automobile arrived there, and the body was then taken to Fort Myer.

Mrs. Slocum was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin B. Brandeth, of Ossining, and was married to Major Slocum twenty-five years ago. Her husband is the brother of Major Stephen L.H. Slocum, 2d U.S. Cavalry, and both are nephews of Mrs. Russell Sage. Their father, Col. J. J. Slocum, Mrs. Sage's brother, is administrator of the Russell Sage estate.

The chauffeur was Sergeant Ward, Signal Corps, who was pinned under the front of the car, but succeeded in extricating himself. A statement of the accident issued from the War Department said: "Mrs. Slocum had been discussing the advisability of building a home in Washington to live there in the winter time after her husband retired. General Bell offered to take her early in the morning to show her a lot on the high ground in the southwest corner of the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Tenallytown road. They proceeded in General Bell's limousine machine from the Wyoming, out California street to Massachusetts avenue, thence out Massachusetts avenue to the Tenallytown road. They had just crossed the street car track, which crosses Massachusetts avenue where it intersects the Tenallytown road, and had turned to the left and gone parallel with the street car track less than one hundred yards, when General Bell told the chauffeur to cross the street car track to the left for the purpose of ascending on the high ground with the machine. While crossing the track a Tenallytown car struck the machine with great force, smashing it to pieces and throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Slocum was picked up from under the wreck and hurried to the Georgetown Hospital. She died before reaching the hospital, never having regained consciousness. General Bell's right elbow was bruised and strained. His right hand was cut by glass and a slight scalp wound was received in the same way. One of the ribs on the right side was broken. General Bell and Major Slocum were at the Military Academy together, and joined the same regiment, the 7th Cavalry, on graduation. They and their wives have been lifelong, intimate friends. Though General Bell's injuries are exceedingly painful, his principal distress is caused by the death of Mrs. Slocum. General Bell attaches no blame to the chauffeur. General Bell was able to get into the street car and go to the hospital and back to his house with the assistance of friends." From his bed in the hospital he sent a messenger to find Sergeant Ward, who was driving the automobile, and to tell him that he did not blame him and thought he was not responsible for the accident. It is generally believed that Sergeant Ward intuitively obeyed the order to cross the railroad track, and did so without looking to see whether a car was coming.

The coroner's jury on March 24 rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that Florence Slocum came to her death March 23, 1910, on Wisconsin avenue, near Garfield street, northwest, from fracture of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage, due to a collision at said place between an electric car of the Washington Railway and Electric Company and an automobile. We believe that the death of said Florence Slocum was accidental, as the result of the occupants of the said automobile failing to exercise proper precautions in crossing the railroad tracks at the above mentioned point." At the inquest the railway company was represented by counsel, and Judge Advocate General George B. Davis was present to represent the United States Army. All the witnesses testified that the point where Major General Bell sought to have his automobile cross the trolley tracks was not a regular crossing. It was stated that the ground at the spot was very rough, and there was nothing, save the sudden turning of the auto, to indicate to Motorman Steinbaugh that any danger was imminent.

The body of Mrs. Slocum was taken to the home of General Garlington, and from there on Thursday to the train for New York, en route to Ossining. Accompanying the bereaved husband and his two sons, Jermaine and Miles Standish, were Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Slocum's sister, Mrs. Sherman Flint. The pallbearers were Gens. E. A. Garlington and John A. Johnston, Cols. C. G. Treat and J. R. Kean, Majors E. Swift, L. F. McCormick and F. A. Winter, U.S.A., and Lewis Nixon. At the station besides these were Colonel Crowder, J.A., and Mrs. G. D. Ruegels, the aunt of Major Slocum.

Major S. L.H. Slocum, 2d U.S. Cav., who, with Mrs. Slocum, was with Mrs. Russell Sage at the Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Cal., received a despatch March 23 announcing the accident in Washington and decided to start for New York as soon as possible, Mrs. Sage going, too. Major Slocum will go immediately to Washington to be with his brother.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. F. Merry, U.S.N., have been spending the winter at Hot Springs, Ark., very pleasantly domiciled at the Gaines, the headquarters of the Army and Navy officers. Previous to their departure Mrs. Merry entertained at bridge. Among the guests were General Edgerly, Gen. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Cochran, Mr. Granzer, Major and Mrs. Arrasmith, Col. and Mrs. Morton, Captain Hamilton, U.S.A., Lieutenant Patterson, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Butler, of St. Louis; Captain Fry, of Hot Springs; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, U.S.A., Miss Morris, Miss Gains, Mrs. Nary and Miss Nary, Mrs. Simrall and Mrs. Thomas, of Louisville, Ky., beside many others.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Miss Jean Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., is visiting in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Emma S. Spencer is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Dorsey, 147 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Deshler Whiting and young son are visiting Major and Mrs. Keefer at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

President Taft on March 23 sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., to be a brigadier general.

The Army and Navy Club of San Francisco is to move to a new location at 126 Post street about April 1. Its old address was 2111 California street.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wilson, of St. Louis, Mo., on March 20 entertained at dinner at their quarters at the Arsenal Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Coulling.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, U.S.N., received Saturday evening, March 5, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., for the officers of the cruiser Tennessee.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Surg. Middleton Stuart Elliott, U.S.N., will be hostess at a bridge party on April 1, at three o'clock, at her residence, 2128 Le Roy place, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., who was ordered to proceed to Tokio, Japan, for duty at the Embassy, has had his orders countermanded, and he has been ordered to duty at Mare Island, Cal., instead.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph P. Craft, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their quarters at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Saturday evening, March 19, when their guests included Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Pryor, U.S.N., and Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Davis, U.S.N.

Mrs. Neal, wife of Lieut. George F. Neal, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. South Carolina, is the house guest of Miss May Nicholson, daughter of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., at their apartment at Florence Court in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Neal, whose marriage took place recently at Mare Island, Cal., is the daughter of Capt. John B. Milton, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, now a low private in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, was the guest of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, William Milo Olin, at the "Veterans' Night" dinner of the Middlesex Club, of Boston, on March 24. His right-hand partner was "Corporal" Tanner, ex-Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Moss, wife of Lieut. J. A. Moss, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who is commanding the Atlantic battleship Joseph Henry, is confined to their home at 433 Third street, Brooklyn, with a broken wrist. Mrs. Moss fell on a wet pavement about two weeks ago, and has suffered greatly ever since. The same wrist was broken a few years ago at Fort Logan when Mrs. Moss was thrown from an Army spring wagon.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California was entertained this month by Miss Vera Connolly, of Berkeley. A business meeting was held, at which Miss Elizabeth Comba was elected president, to fill the vacancy caused by the marriage of Miss Pollock to Lieut. J. C. Fairfax, U.S.A. The afternoon was then spent in playing cards, after which a dainty repast was served, the favors being in honor of St. Patrick.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, his wife and his son, Lieut. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf., U.S.A., left for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., March 21. The Lieutenant broke the record early in the week for the time of ascent of Popocatepetl, going from Las Cruces to the crater, a distance of about 3,000 feet, in snow and soft volcanic ashes, in 2 hours and 15 minutes. Sixty-two years ago this month General Buckner made the ascent, being the first American to reach the crater.

Capt. John H. Poole, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect March 28, 1910, sent in his resignation to enable him to take advantage of an unusual opportunity to engage in the practice of civil engineering, and not on account of his wife's ill health, as has been reported. Mrs. Poole has entirely recovered from her illness of last fall, and is in perfect health. Captain Poole is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1901.

Holy Week at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was observed Sunday evening, March 20, with moving pictures of the Passion play in the mess hall of the post hospital by the chaplain. Tuesday evening, March 22, the Passion play was exhibited to the command of the post in the post gymnasium. The members of the Artillery band, directed by Principal Musician Kenne, accompanied the views of the crucifixion with sacred selections. Wednesday evening, March 23, the pictures were presented in the post schoolroom. The chaplain announced a band concert and moving picture entertainment for the post Tuesday evening, April 5, and a hop for the enlisted men and their friends the night of April 2.

At a meeting held at the rooms of Babcock Post, G.A.R., in Owego, N.Y., March 16, a camp of Sons of Veterans was formally organized, to take the name of "Gen. I. S. Catlin Camp." Fifteen enrolled as charter members, and a number of others have signified their intention of enrolling. Officers were elected as follows: Captain, Platt Knickerbocker; secretary, John Elower; treasurer, Earl Knickerbocker; senior vice commander, Jerome Earsley; junior vice commander, Herman Lovless. The appointive officers for the camp will be selected later. This is the second camp of the Sons of Veterans named after General Catlin in Tioga county, though he resides in Brooklyn, N.Y. Owego, however, is his native city, where he has his country residence, Meadowfield.

A reception was given on board the U.S.S. Dolphin at Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of March 8, from four to six o'clock, when Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston, U.S.N., were the guests of honor. The reception was given by the wardroom officers of the ship, of which Lieutenant Johnston has been in command, and was a farewell party just previous to their departure for Newport, where Lieutenant Johnston will assume duty at the Naval Training Station. The reception committee was composed of Lieutenant Downes, executive officer; Ensigns Lake, Howard and Thomson, Dr. N. T. McLean and Paymr. J. E. McDonald. Receiving the guests were Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Beckman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. N. T. McLean, wife of Dr. McLean, and Mrs. Johnston. Mrs. Leutze, wife of Rear Admiral Leutze, and Mrs. Beatty served tea. Mrs. Leutze is the wife of the retiring commandant, and Mrs. Beatty is the wife of the new commandant of the navy yard. The guests, numbering several hundred, included members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps, Army and Navy circles and society in general.

March 26, 1910.

Mrs. Heger, widow of the late Dr. Heger, U.S.N., is spending some time in Washington, D.C., at 2030 P street.

A son, Francis L. Du Bois, was born at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 18, 1910, to the wife of Paymr. B. P. Du Bois, U.S.N.

A daughter was born to the wife of John L. Clem, jr., son of Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Tex., March 21.

First Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf., U.S.A., sailed from Manila in February for five months' travel and study in India and Europe.

Mrs. G. Truman Swasey, jr., wife of Ensign G. Truman Swasey, jr., of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, who has been very ill in Boston, is slowly convalescing.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. S. Kuder, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect April 1, 1910, is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Service March 24, 1906.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., on March 24, occupied for a while the seat he held many years ago in the first row of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Miss Nellie Rutherford entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club of Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of March 19 at a five hundred party, which was followed by an informal but very enjoyable five o'clock tea.

W. C. Davis, of Birmingham, on March 24, withdrew from the race for Congress in the 6th Alabama District, leaving no opposition to Richmond Pearson Hobson, late U.S. Navy, who is a candidate for re-election.

Mrs. N. M. Cartmell has left Fort Ethan Allen to join Lieutenant Cartmell in Baltimore, who is at the Union Protestant Infirmary recovering after a severe operation by Dr. Finney, of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Capt. William Bainbridge Folwell, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Folwell sailed Saturday, March 19, on the Ward Line for Cuba. Their address will be Trinidad, Santa Clara Province, where Captain Folwell's interests are.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., who have been spending the winter with their son at Colorado Springs, Colo., are at the Hotel Gordon, Sixteenth and I streets, Washington, D.C., where they will remain until May.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., entertained guests at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 18, in compliment to the Minister from Sweden and Mme. de Lagercrantz and Mr. and Mrs. Rush Wendell, of Cazenovia, who have taken Rear Admiral Upshur's apartment for the spring.

Robert Harris, who says that he is a clerk in the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army, stationed at the proving grounds at Atlantic Highlands, was arrested March 22 in New York city by Headquarters detectives, charged with obtaining a \$3,175 automobile by means of a bad check on the First National Bank, of South Amboy, N.J.

The Misses Humphrey, daughters of Major Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey, entertained on Thursday for Mrs. Neal, formerly Miss Mattie Milton, wife of Lieut. G. F. Neal, U.S.N., at a bridge luncheon, when the decorations were pink flowers and Easter souvenirs. The bridge prizes were large bunches of sweet peas tied with rosettes of pink gauze.

Mrs. J. V. Babcock, wife of Lieutenant Babcock, U.S.N., with baby, Katherine, who has spent the winter in Philadelphia, left March 20 for New Hampton, Ia., to spend some weeks with her mother, who resides in that city. The small daughter has been very ill most of the past winter, and her health is still a great anxiety to their friends.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, represented the Army at the dinner of the Aero Club of America at the St. Regis, New York city, March 24. "Stationary guns from the earth cannot destroy aerial warcraft," said General Allen. He said it was likely that Congress would move to bring this country on an equality with others in the matter of aviation. "Every dictate of prudence should lead Congress to provide for aviation," he said. General Allen told of the eminence of Germany in military aeronautics. The latest information from Germany, he said, showed that the new Zeppelin airship would be 984 feet long, capable of carrying three hundred persons. He emphasized that all first class Powers except the United States were providing themselves with aerial fleets.

Messrs. Hornblower and Marshall have been selected as architects for the new building of the Army and Navy Club in Washington, and they are now engaged in making the preliminary plans. The club now has a membership in Washington of 436 and 2,000 non-resident members. The assets of the club now amount to over \$150,000. When the movement was started recently to raise funds for the erection of the new building it was not expected to secure over \$125,000 on bonds. The subscriptions have now reached the sum of \$177,000. The club has gained eighty-six resident members and 300 non-resident since Jan. 1. It has been decided to provide a ladies' entrance to the private dining rooms, so that the families of officers of the various Services may gather there on occasion. There will be seventy-five bedrooms, thoroughly equipped, and equal to those of the best hotels of the city.

Referring to the orders transferring Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., from Chicago to New York to take command of the Department of the East, a Chicago exchange says: "Chicago social circles are much dismayed at the change. General Grant and his wife, who is a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer, have been dominant factors in society since they came to the city. From the north shore mansion of Mrs. Palmer they have dictated in a large way to the members of the exclusive set. At banquets and other notable functions the General and his staff have been seen to an advantage. The removal of Gen. and Mrs. Grant to New York practically means their leaving Chicago society. The duties of General Grant, as commander of the East, will occupy much of his time, and as Mrs. Potter Palmer will leave at an early date for Europe to spend the coming year, the inducement for Mrs. Grant to return to Chicago will not be as great."

Referring to the assignment of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., to the command of the Department of Missouri, from command of Fort Russell, Wyo., the Wyoming Tribune, of Cheyenne, of March 18 says: "There are good reasons for the kindly feeling of Cheyenne people toward General Smith. From the first day he assumed command here he has taken a keen interest in the relationship of the post and city, and has made his presence and personality felt at both. At Fort Russell General Smith has not confined himself to dress parades and official correspondence. He has engaged actively in the constructive work of making a beautiful

modern garrison with trees, plazas, streets, sidewalks, parade grounds and all other essentials of comfort and convenience. He has taken a commendable pride in seeing order evolve out of chaos, as it were, and the evolution has reached the advanced stage. It is not, however, entirely finished, and no doubt if General Smith could control the entire situation he would prefer to remain and complete his work. Cheyenne people will miss the General because he has brushed aside abstract restraint, so evident sometimes in the relationship of Army heads and civilians. He has made himself feel at home with Cheyenne people and Cheyenne people feel at home with him. Cheyenne people like General Smith as a man and admire him as a soldier. It is clear, therefore, why we congratulate him on his advancement, but wish it had not come in just this way and at this time. It is given to but few men in ten months' time to make for themselves such a warm place in the hearts of a community."

"As an illustration of the lack of officers on duty with regiments in the Philippine Islands may be pointed out the 14th Infantry, which is commanded by Capt. John R. M. Taylor, the senior captain in the regiment," says the Manila Times. "Col. John C. Dent has returned home to await retirement; Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon is a member of the General Staff Corps; Majors Parke and Hasbrouck are returning to the United States via India and Europe, and Major Cabell is on the general staff. There are only seven captains on duty with the regiment; eleven first lieutenants and eleven second lieutenants. Captain Taylor is the officer whose articles in Service journals precipitated the discussion of Philippine Scouts in recent reports of the division and department commanders. Captain Taylor was in charge of the Military Information Division in Manila in the early days, and was on duty in Washington for five years, during which time he translated many valuable Philippine records. Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, who has been acting adjutant of the regiment during the past two years, was formerly aide-de-camp to General Barry, and Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, who has been detailed on mapping work in Luzon during the past few years, is referred to as the dean of the topographical corps. Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, who is a graduate of the Army School of the Line and Staff College, about a year ago relieved Captain Wilcox, in charge of the map division of the M.I.D. at Fort Santiago. Lieut. James A. Merritt, who is well known in Manila, is about to become a benedict. He is engaged to a Baltimore belle, and it is rumored the wedding will take place upon his return to the United States in June."

MILITARY ORDER AND LEE STATUE.

M.O.L.L.U.S. Headquarters, Commandery of the State of Maine, Portland, Me., March 23, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous's communication in your issue of March 19 has just come under my notice. To its errors of fact concerning the action of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Major General Chamberlain will undoubtedly call attention. But he was not present at the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in Philadelphia Oct. 20, 1909; and as Paymaster Watrous in his communication makes the incorrect statement that resolutions "similar" to that adopted by the Maine Commandery "were promptly tabled in a meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion"—referring to the meeting of Oct. 20—I ask permission, as one who was present, to place the action of the Commandery-in-Chief on that occasion in its true light.

The matter was brought before the Commandery-in-Chief by Bvt. Brig. Gen. F. W. Swift, of the Michigan Commandery, in a preamble and three resolutions protesting "against the acceptance by Congress of the statue of Robert E. Lee for a place in the 'Hall of Statuary.'" Discussion followed. In the discussion attention was called to the fact that Congress, in its action in 1864 establishing a "National Statuary Hall," opened wide the door for the action which Virginia had taken by inviting the states to "provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state"; and that "when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States." Now, the Swift resolutions were directed against the acceptance of the Lee statue by Congress. But nothing is said in the act concerning acceptance or non-acceptance on the part of Congress. When a state has made its selection, according to the provision of the act, it only remains that the selected statue "shall be placed" in the "National Statuary Hall." Major General Dodge, the Commander-in-Chief, had the Recorder-in-Chief read the Act of Congress, and when it was seen that Virginia was clearly within her rights in the matter the action of the Commandery-in-Chief, whatever may have been the views of its members as to the fitness or unfitness of the selection made by Virginia, followed as a matter of course.

This action of the Commandery-in-Chief was referred to in the Maine Commandery when its action was taken on March 2, and the resolution offered by General Swift at the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief could not be called, in any correct use of language, "similar."

HENRY S. BURRAGE.

The tragic death of Mrs. H. J. Slocum, the details of which are given in another column, will bring grief to many hearts in the Army. It is safe to say that no Army woman was more widely known or more generally beloved for the amiability of her disposition and her charity in thought, word and deed. Wherever she was stationed the poor soon learned to know her and to love her, and during her residence in Cuba she was the Lady Bountiful of the fishermen's children at La Playa de Marianao and the orphans of La Casa de Beneficencia. The following sonnet, which was sent to her on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage, was a fitting tribute to this beautiful trait of a most lovable nature:

This is the season, this the happy day,
Completing five and twenty years of life;
The soldier husband and his gentle wife
Have loved the sunshine and the pleasures gay
Of life's sweet noon; but sometimes on the way
Have found the shadows, too, as mortals must,
But brightened these with love and mutual trust,
And others' griefs sought ever to allay.
Ah, if the good deeds of each vanished year
Could, changed to silver wreaths before their eyes,
Be heaped up high, a mountain would appear
Of purest argent towering to the skies
Whose soft reflections over their future cast
Would brighten life's dim pathway to the last.

JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., March 22, 1910. Capt. and Mrs. Austin were the guests of Major and Mrs. Usher on Monday. Captain Austin, 3d F.A., is in New Orleans inspecting Louisiana Militia. Major and Mrs. Shipton entertained Major and Mrs. Chatfield and Mr. C. W. Murphy, of New Orleans, at dinner on Tuesday.

Mrs. Edward Hughes, of Mobile, was the guest of Mrs. Henry O. Merriam on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Francis O. Marshall are spending a leave in the South and arrived on Tuesday as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. Hanna. Captain Marshall is stationed at Fort Sheridan.

Major and Mrs. Chatfield and Major and Mrs. Shipton were the guests of Mr. C. W. Murphy at a box party to see William F. O'Farrell in "Father and the Boys," going to the Grunewald afterward for supper, on Monday. Major and Mrs. Usher entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Moore and Lieutenant Lousalot at dinner on Wednesday evening. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Shipton, Major and Mrs. Usher, Major and Mrs. Chatfield and Capt. and Mrs. Merriam were the guests of Gen. Fred Miles at the Pickwick Club in New Orleans. Mrs. Henry C. Merriam was the guest of Mrs. George Kausler, of New Orleans, at a St. Patrick's day bridge party.

On Thursday evening Capt. Henry O. Merriam gave a smoker to the men of the 164th Co. in their day room. Each man invited one guest and a merry evening was passed.

Major and Mrs. Shipton entertained at a tea after dress parade on Friday afternoon, in compliment to Mr. Crane and Miss Margaret Dale, who have just finished an engagement in New Orleans. Their other guests were the officers and ladies of the post. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained at bridge in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall. Other players were Major and Mrs. Shipton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Miss Brown, of New Orleans. Major and Mrs. Usher entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna on Monday evening.

Captain Merriam and Lieutenant Lousalot and Hazelhurst were guests at a reception given by the Progressive Union in the palm room of the St. Charles on Monday evening. Mrs. Williams gave a tea on Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Beach, wife of Colonel Beach, and Mrs. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston; to meet them were asked the ladies of the post. Major Burgess returned to New Orleans after a delightful trip spent in Panama.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 21, 1910.

Mrs. T. H. Brereton arrived Thursday and will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Saffranns. Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Lincoln have returned from a delightfully spent three months' leave. Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrews has been relieved from his duties as post exchange officer, and Captain Shuttleworth, in addition to being commissary officer, is detailed in his stead.

Mrs. George Saffranns, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis at the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Cincinnati, is recovering most satisfactorily. Captain Saffranns is ill in Washington. Chaplain Pruden returned last week from detached service in Georgia. Mrs. E. P. Wright, of Tallmadge, Ohio, is spending the month with Lieut. and Mrs. Wright.

An Evening Bridge Club has recently been organized, and held its initial meeting with Capt. and Mrs. Marquart Monday evening. Captain Gibson won a brass picture frame and Mrs. Gullion silver "avender salts" bottle. The ever-popular Dutch supper was served at eleven. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln entertained out-of-garrison guests at bridge.

Spring weather is beginning and much pleasure is derived from the consequent band concerts. Mrs. MacFarland was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion last week.

On Friday evening a fire, which was quickly checked, started in the basement of the commissary, probably from crossed wires on the switchboard. As a result, the electricity was cut off in the quarters in the old garrison section until the next day. Owing to this the Evening Bridge Club players, who were anticipating an evening with Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, adjourned to Captain Gibson's quarters to play. Ices and cakes were served at twelve. Mrs. Gullion and Lieutenant Cook winning. Mrs. Mathews entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club last Thursday, St. Patrick's day, and the score cards were big green "Siamese." Three tables were occupied. Lieutenant Campbell and Mathews filling in. Mrs. Joseph McAndrew won a dozen handsome hostess-laden napkins. Mrs. Gullion entertained out-of-garrison guests at luncheon, Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin entertained at dinner on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 23, 1910.

The squadron of the 15th Cavalry, stationed here, acted as escort to the body of the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Nabuco, which was shipped on the Mayflower to Norfolk last Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. William T. Littlette were the guests of Lieutenant Tate at a lunch last Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee had a few guests in to tea very informally last Wednesday. The Misses Garrard, Miss Grant, Miss Woodall, Captain Newbill and Lieutenants Moose and Hopkins were those present. Interesting features of last Wednesday night's concert were the vocal solos sung by Miss Clare Neacker. The Misses Garrard entertained informally Thursday evening for Miss Woodall, Miss Grant, Lieutenants Tate, Moose, Hopkins and Smith and Messrs. Rust and Middleton, of Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt entertained Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde at lunch Friday.

A larger crowd than usual witnessed the exhibition drill on Friday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews had guests for tea after the drill. Capt. T. N. Horn was the host of a beautiful dinner in honor of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Saturday evening. Other guests were Captains Newbill and Locke, Lieutenants Howze, Miles, Brabson, Hopkins, Stewart and Smith. All present were of the 3d Field Artillery and the table decorations were red.

Miss Brown, of St. Louis, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrews over Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell has been in bed for about a week, having had a severe fall in Washington. Miss Brander, sister of Chaplain Brander, left for her home in Richmond Saturday. General Bell entertained for Mrs. and Miss Garlington, Mrs. H. J. Slocum, Miss Van Voorhies, Major Allen and Lieut. A. W. Smith.

Two new automobiles arrived yesterday; a Washington car for Lieutenant Tate and an E. M. F. for Doctor Bailey. Lieutenant Bowman returned from Fort Riley yesterday, where he has recently passed examination for promotion.

Mrs. Barnhardt was hostess of a charming luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mesdames Rigney, Whitside, Hoppin and Reilly.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 23, 1910.

The social calendar for last week, preceding Holy Week, was crowded with pleasures at Hancock, the most elaborate function being the reception and dance on the night of the 16th, given in honor of the new district and post commander, Col. John V. White. Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter, by the officers stationed in this district and their wives, United States flags and bunting, very attractively draped, and a profusion of evergreens and bright holly helped to make an appropriate background. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. White and their daughter, Mrs. Feeter; Mrs. Schumm, wife of Major Herman C. Schumm, commandant of Fort Hamilton; Mrs. Irving W. Rand, Mrs. Headley, Mrs. Robert Wyllie and Capt. F. W. Ralston. The reception began with a program of instrumental music by the Fort Hamilton band, and dancing followed until midnight, when a delicious supper was served. The several

posts in the harbor were represented, and many guests from New York, among whom were noticed Col. George Andrews, Miss Andrews, Colonel Birnie, Major Schum, Major and Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Kerfoot, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Peace, Miss Peace, Captains Mould, Scott, McMillan, Hines, Wyllie, Sevier, Mahahey, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Dorey, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Major Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason of Hartford, Conn., Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, Chaplain Smith, Lieutenant Baird, Boatwright, Coles, Goodier, Minick, Shepard, Walsh, Misses Dunn, Uronkite, Falkner, Fester, Cheney, Sims, Whelen, Simons, Goodier, Mrs. Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Miss Cook, Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. and Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre, Mrs. Daniel Gentry and Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd.

Chaplain Headley has had his brother visiting him for a few days, and his sister, Mrs. Shaw, of Boston, is still his guest. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have returned to Spokane, after a brief visit with Major and Mrs. Rand. Capt. and Mrs. Greig spent the week-end with friends in Elizabeth.

Colonel Birnie entertained on Monday evening, the 14th, at dinner, in compliment to Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter.

Mrs. Alden Trotter was hostess at an afternoon bridge party of four tables on the 17th, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Switzer, of San Francisco, who is her guest. The decorations were suggestive of St. Patrick's day. The first prize, a pretty green silk parasol, was won by Mrs. Gentry, and second, a deck of cards in leather case, by Mrs. Greig. Others playing were Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. De Sombre, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Wyllie, Miss Mason, Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Feeter. The Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club met Friday afternoon last week at the home of Mrs. Headley, the highest score being made by Mrs. De Sombre. A number of ladies not members were invited in later for tea. Mrs. Mason's card party was enjoyed by a dozen ladies of the post, who played bridge; highest score was made by Mrs. Greig.

The Hospital Corps, of Fort Hancock, entertained their friends at the post gymnasium on Thursday night, March 17, at their third grand annual ball given on St. Patrick's evening. The decorations included plenty of shamrock, in commemoration of the day. Special mention should be made of the very beautiful dancing programs embellished with the American and Irish flags. Supper was served during the intermission. The hall was crowded. Many officers and their wives were among the guests present.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1910.

Owing to the prevalence of a severe form of grip, the week has been a very dull one, though it started very delightfully with a card party given by Capt. and Mrs. Roche on Monday evening. Hearts were played, with St. Patrick's day score cards; the ladies' prize, a Japanese picture, was won by Miss Rawalle, while Lieutenant Farmer won a silver ash tray. The Tuesday evening entertainment at the gymnasium was especially successful, and was followed by several small card parties.

On Thursday evening Lieut. C. B. Parker was again the host at a theater party, to see "The Gentleman from Mississippi"; his guests included Miss Rawalle, Capt. and Mrs. Dichtmann and Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell. On Friday night Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell entertained the Post Card Club, and though many members were on sick report, it was a large and delightful meeting; a cut glass and silver fern dish was won by Mrs. D. W. Kilburn, while Lieut. Adams captured a beer flagon and eight steins; Lieutenant Parker was awarded the consolation.

Col. Thomas Cruse, Chief Q.M., Department of the Lakes, completed his inspection Tuesday and returned to Chicago; during his stay he was the guest of Lieut. Col. J. B. Jackson, and was delightfully entertained by Col. and Mrs. Booth, Major H. L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn. Lieutenant Adams had his cousin, Mr. Jones, of St. Louis, Mo., as his guest last week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 21, 1910.

Mrs. W. A. Mann returned Friday from a visit of two weeks with her sister, at Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. Tyrrell, of Chicago, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Errington for the last four weeks, left Saturday for her home. Mrs. Burr, of Bement, Ill., spent the week with Mrs. Ridings, and the Misses Guy and Ferdinand spent the week-end with Miss Jewel Ridings. Dr. L. C. Mudd arrived Thursday for duty and is occupying the quarters formerly used by Lieutenant Brewster.

Friday night the officers, ladies and children enjoyed roller skating in the gymnasium, after which the grown people were entertained by the Officers' Club. For amusement they had dancing, bridge, pool, billiards, and light refreshments were served. The music for both occasions was by the post orchestra.

Dr. and Mrs. Lukins, of St. Louis, and son, Donal, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Mabee. Wednesday Mrs. Tyrrell entertained Mrs. Mabee and Mrs. Errington with a luncheon at the Missouri Athletic Club, of St. Louis, and a theater party at the Century, to see "Arsene Lupin."

Saturday night two basketball games were played, followed by moving pictures. The 23d won from the 18th Company, 17 to 16, and the Hospital Corps defeated the 15th Company, 22 to 14. Wednesday night the enlisted men gave a dance in the Administration building.

The soldiers of the post are now practicing baseball, preparatory to organizing teams in the several companies.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, March 22, 1910.

The oratorio of the "Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer, was rendered according to the annual custom on Palm Sunday in the chapel, under the direction of Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, U.S.A., choirmaster. The work was performed with unusual excellence. The organ was supplemented by drums from the regimental band. A large congregation was present at this service, also in the afternoon, and the procession of palms was made by the choir at both services. The hope of the officers and enlisted men have been omitted during Holy Week.

On the evening of the 17th the Fort Jay Social Club gave a masquerade dance, the second one of the season. The gentlemen's prize was won by Corporal Fitzgerald, Hospital Corps.

A new whistle has been installed on the Governors Island. Those who have served on this station and recall the strident tones of the former one that sounded off one hundred times and more a day will understand the measure of the relief afforded by the change.

Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith, who has been a guest of Col. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal, for a number of weeks, has returned to Washington. Miss Alice Day of New Canaan, Conn., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Van R. Hoff.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Adjutant General, Washington. Manila, March 22, 1910. Transport Crook arrived at Manila, March 21; three officers, six enlisted men.

DUVALL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 23, 1910.

Appointment in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., to be brigadier general, with rank from March 18, 1910, vice Morton, retired on that date.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 18, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Major Eugene O. Fochet to be lieutenant colonel.

Signal Corps.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr to be major.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood to be colonel.

Major Harry L. Bailey to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. William Weigel to be major.

First Lieut. James G. Hannah to be captain.

Second Lieut. Ellery Farmer to be first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 22, 1910.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

S.O. MARCH 24, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman will proceed to Fort Riley and report April 15 for temporary duty, to take instructions in Training School for Bakers and Cooks.

First Lieut. William H. Tukey, M.R.C., is relieved at Boise Barracks April 30, and will proceed to his home. He is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect on expiration of leave.

First Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks for duty.

Chaplain Francis P. Joyce is relieved from further duty at Vancouver Barracks, and will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell.

Major Frank McIntyre is detailed as assistant to Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, with rank of colonel, under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved March 23, 1910.

Leave of four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, to take effect Aug. 15.

The resignation of Veterinarian Richard H. Power is accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Aug. 2. Leave from April 22 to Aug. 2 is granted Veterinarian Power.

G.O. 33, MARCH 25, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes tables giving the results of the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 23-27, 1909, inclusive, which have been heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 40, MARCH 11, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The following provisional organization is prescribed for field companies of the Signal Corps:

Personnel: 1 captain, 3 first lieutenants, 2 master signal electricians, 1 acting first sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 1st class, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 1 farrier, 1 saddler, 2 mechanics, 2 wagoners, 2 trumpeters, 39 privates, 1st class, and privates (6 as drivers). Total: 3 officers (mounted) and 75 enlisted men (60 mounted).

Material: 4 wire carts, 2 instrument wagons, to be provided by the Signal Corps; 60 riding horses, 16 draft horses for wire carts; 16 draft mules and harness, 6 pack mules and equipment, 2 escort wagons, to be provided by the Quartermaster's Department. The necessary harness for wire cart teams and equipment for riding horses will be provided by the Ordnance Department.

The acting first sergeants, supply sergeants, mess sergeants, and stable sergeants called for in the foregoing table of organization will be detailed to those positions from 1st class sergeants and sergeants, Signal Corps, by the company commanders. The farriers, saddlers, mechanics, wagoners, and trumpeters will be similarly detailed from 1st class privates and privates, Signal Corps.

One civilian blacksmith (horseshoer) will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department for each field company. The four wire carts (4-horse), the two instrument wagons (4-mule), and the six pack mules and equipment, referred to in the foregoing table, constitute the combat transportation of a field company of the Signal Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

W. H. SAGE, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 33, MARCH 16, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

During the temporary absence of Major George Bell, Jr., Inspector General, Assistant Inspector General of the Department, 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., aid-de-camp, will assume charge of that office.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

W. H. SAGE, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 17, MARCH 17, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Par. II, G.O. No. 6, e.s., from these headquarters, is revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Hodges:

S. D. STURGIS, Major Gen., Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 14, MARCH 8, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes the results of small-arms practice in this department for 1909.

G.O. 14, MARCH 18, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

FRED A. SMITH, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

G.O. 5, JAN. 14, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

A provisional camp, for troops designated for duty with the Philippine Carnival for the year 1910, is established on the Manila Flat on that part in front of the Luneta, and will be known as the "Carnival Brigade Camp."

By command of Major General Dauval:

W. P. EVANS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 7, JAN. 16, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Amends G.O. No. 56, these headquarters, Aug. 25, 1909, relating to theoretical instruction.

G.O. 9, JAN. 24, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Directs post commanders in the Philippines Division to cause all captains and lieutenants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry of their commands, of more than three and less than eighteen years' service, who have not completed satisfactorily the garrison school course in the subjects of drill regulations, small-arms firing manual, military law, and international law, unless excused by authority of the division commander, to take a special course of instruction in these subjects during the school year of 1910 in the period prescribed in Par. 90, G.O. No. 1, Philippines Division, 1909, for garrison schools.

This special course will be in addition to the regular course pursued under the provisions of Par. 90 and 91, G.O. No. 1, Philippines Division, 1909, and will be governed by the same regulations and orders.

G.O. 10, FEB. 3, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 29th Co., Phil. Scouts, now at the Carnival Brigade Camp, Manila, will proceed on Feb. 14, 1910, to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, for duty and station.

On arrival of the 29th Co. at Camp Avery the 15th Co., Phil. Scouts, will proceed to Camp Otis, Manila, for duty with its battalion.

G.O. 4, MARCH 21, 1910, COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. No. —, W.D., March —, 1910, the following exercises only are authorized as

equivalents for riding six miles or marching three miles per hour:

One hour each of lawn tennis, bicycling, baseball, golf, surf bathing or rowing.

Any officer desiring to make suggestions or recommendations relative to G.O. No. —, W.D., March —, 1910, should submit same to the secretary, Coast Artillery School, on or before April 5, 1910.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Townsley:

CLAUDIUS M. SEAMAN, Capt., Coast Art. Corps, Sec.

G.O. 11, FEB. 4, 1910, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Capt. Edward Anderson, C.S., having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Salmon P. Dutton, C.S., who will proceed to Manila.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry is appointed by the President to be Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to take effect about Aug. 31, 1910, vice Col. H. L. Scott (major, 14th Cav.). Major General Barry after his relief from the command of the Department of California will proceed to West Point and enter upon duty at the Academy, relieving Colonel Scott, who will join his regiment. (March 19, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton from active service on March 18, 1910, is announced. General Morton will proceed to his home. (March 18, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Major Gen. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, General Staff, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (March 23, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Tobin, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the quartermaster at Seattle, Wash., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about May 5, 1910, for Manila, for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Major Abraham S. Biokham, Q.M., will proceed as practical to the Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (March 23, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Howard Irving, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 23, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for two months, about May 10, 1910, is granted Major Arthur M. Edwards, C.S. (March 19, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as commissaries of the respective maneuver camps indicated: Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general, at American Lake, Wash.; Col. James N. Allison, assistant commissary general, at Pine Camp, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, deputy commissary general, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Capt. Douglas Settle, commissary, at Sparta, Wis.; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, commissary, at Leon Springs, Texas; Capt. Morton J. Henry, commissary, at the camp to be held in Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Virginia; Capt. William Elliott, commissary, at Atascadero, Cal.; Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, at Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, commissary, at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Capt. Jack Hayes, commissary, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Salmon P. Dutton, commissary. (March 21, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieuts. William R. Dear, M.C., and William M. Archer, Jr., M.R.C., who arrived on the transport Thomas Jan. 31, 1910, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Major Robert S. Woodson, M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (March 21, W.D.)

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty, relieving Capt. Henry D. Thompson, M.C., who will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., for duty in his office. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Ray W. Ryan, M.C. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about March 3, 1910, is granted Major George A. Skinner, M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Feb. 28, D. Col.)

Major William E. Purviance, M.C., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 18, D. Luzon.)

Major Philip G. Wales, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 16, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William H. Richardson, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Capt. James F. Hall, M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Chicago. (March 18, D. Lakes.)

The following named medical officers, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the stations designated for duty: Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., to the Post of Iloilo, Panay, for temporary duty; 1st Lieut. Dayton C. Wiggin, M.R.C., to Camp Connell, Samar; 1st Lieut. Percy G. Drake, M.R.C., to Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (Jan. 21, D.V.)

Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport from that place about May 5, 1910, to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (March 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Howard M. Snyder, M.C., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Campagna, for duty. (Jan. 12, D. Luzon.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

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PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, paymaster, from temporary duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the division, and will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., in addition to the duties assigned to him in Par. 14, S.O. 51, March 3, 1910, W.D., is detailed as engineer of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, to relieve Major James F. Melndoe, C.E., of that duty. (March 21, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. John M. Jones, Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John C. Meredith (appointed March 17, 1910, from 1st sergeant, Co. K, 19th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report by letter to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 48, W.D., Feb. 28, 1910, relating to Ord. Sergt. Richard N. Davidson and Sidney O. Logan, is revoked. (March 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard N. Davidson, upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Erastus N. Wilkerson, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Sidney O. Logan. Sergeant Logan will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for one month, about July 5, 1910, is granted Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C. (March 19, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Crukshank, S.C., is relieved from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and will report in person to the commandant of the Army Service Schools at that post, to assume command of Co. A, Signal Corps, relieving Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, of that duty. Captain Cowan upon the expiration of the leave granted him will report to Washington for duty in his office. (March 19, W.D.)

Sergt. August Maier, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 19, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. William H. Inman, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., at such time as will enable him to report about April 1, 1910, for duty with Co. I, Signal Corps. (March 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, S.C., is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps, and is assigned to the 7th Cav. (March 18, W.D.)

The following promotions and reductions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be master signal electrician: 1st Class Sergt. John C. Flitch to date Feb. 19, 1910. To be 1st class sergeant: Sergt. Harry E. Mabry to date Feb. 19, 1910. To be sergeant: Pvt. James L. Emery (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps), to date March 16, 1910. To be corporals: Pvt. Arthur J. Downer (formerly corporal, Signal Corps), and 1st Class Pts. Victor Fitze, Harry W. Irvine, Frank Krich and Howard Van Winkle, to date March 16, 1910. (March 16, Sig. Corps.)

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, S.C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the installation of an anemometer buzer system on the target range at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (March 23, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLEERNAND.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will join his proper station at Boise Barracks, Idaho. (March 17, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. L. A. I. Chapman, 2d Cav., will be relieved from duty at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Aug. 11, 1910. (March 21, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. J. T. Conrad, 3d Cav., will be relieved from recruiting duty on July 1, 1910, and will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp. (March 18, D.D.)

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav., upon the completion of duties at St. Augustine, Fla., to repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty at the Army War College. (March 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav., at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (March 23, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Frank L. Case, 4th Cav. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about April 5, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 14, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th U.S. Cav., is relieved from duty on recruiting service, and will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed from Honolulu, in time to take the transport leaving that port on or about April 5, 1910, for San Francisco. (March 15, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 24, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 12, D. Mo.)

Pvt. James Northam, Troop I, 6th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave, to take effect April 15, 1910, and terminate May 31, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 14, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 64, March 18, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., is revoked. (March 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report on July 1, 1910, for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

First Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, vice 1st Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, S.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to the 7th Cavalry. (March 18, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The leave, for three months, granted Capt. Albert A. King, 8th Cav., is changed to sick leave, to date from March 14, 1910, and is extended five days. (March 14, D. Mo.)

Major Carter P. Johnson, 8th Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect April 1, 1910, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-three years' service. He will proceed to his home. (March 17, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

The following officers are relieved from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take effect July 1, 1910, and each officer named will join his regiment: Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., and Capt. James S. Young, Jr., 10th Inf. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about April 4, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav. (March 21, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th Cav. (interrupted by treatment in Walter Reed General Hospital from Jan. 8 to March 13, 1910), is extended one month. (March 16, D.E.)

Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will

proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty, relieving Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 1st Cav., who will retain station at Fort Leavenworth until further orders. (March 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 10th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place on July 1, 1910, relieving 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf., who will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

Sergt. Reuben Dearing, Troop C, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 21, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., to take effect Aug. 11, 1910, vice Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 2d Cav., who is relieved from duty at that university, to take effect that date, and will then proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Captain Tompkins will proceed at the proper time to Northfield, Vt., and report in person about June 1, 1910. (March 21, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Manila, for assignment to special duty. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

First Lieut. Charles T. Smart, 1st Field Art., will be relieved from recruiting duty on July 1, 1910, and will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty in the Department of the Lakes, is granted Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp. (March 18, W.D.)

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, upon the completion of the military tournament in that department, and upon the expiration of the leave granted will proceed to join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for two months and five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Field Art., effective on or about May 15, 1910. Captain Yule is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his battery, scheduled to sail for the United States about July 15, 1910. (Jan. 25, Phil. D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect April 1, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, 4th Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (March 12, D. Mo.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., Fort Snelling, is detailed to inspect Battery A, Field Artillery of North Dakota, at Lisbon, N.D., April 4, 1910. (March 8, D.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 2d Lieut. Abney Payne is transferred from the 52d Co. to the 27th Co.; 2d Lieut. John T. Rowe is transferred from the 128th Co. to the 59th Co.

2d Lieut. William C. Koenig is relieved from assignment to the 147th Co. and attached to the 9th Co. (March 17, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Charles C. Burt promoted to captain, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 72d Co.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 97th Co.

Captain Burt upon expiration of his present leave will join the company to which assigned. Lieutenant Thompson will join the company to which he is assigned. (March 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John L. Hughes, C.A.C. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Paul J. Horton, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on July 1, 1910, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, C.A.C., who will join his proper station. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about April 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Geers, C.A.C. (March 18, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about April 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C. (March 19, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about March 23, 1910, is granted Capt. Stephen H. Mould, C.A.C. (March 16, D.E.)

First Sergt. William F. Green, 137th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 22, W.D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 52, March 4, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Richard Furnival, C.A.C., is revoked. (March 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, C.A.C., will report in person on Aug. 28, 1910, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for taking the regular course at that school. (March 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 170th Company. He is relieved from duty at the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join the company. (March 23, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., is transferred from the 116th Co. to the 136th Co. He will proceed as soon as practicable to join the company to which he is transferred. First Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, unassigned, will report in person as soon after July 1, 1910, as practicable to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Mobile, for duty on his staff. First Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, now unassigned, is assigned to the 122d Co. He will proceed as soon as practicable after the arrival at Fort Morgan of 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C., to join company. First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, now unassigned, is assigned to the 165th Co., to take effect July 1, 1910. He will proceed as soon as practicable after the arrival at Fort Morgan of 1st Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, C.A.C., to join company. (March 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major George Blakely, C.A.C., acting inspector general. (March 23, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Jefferson Barracks on June 15, 1910, for a ten days' instruction, and then to Terra Haute, Ind., for recruiting duty on July 1, 1910, relieving 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., who will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about May 16, 1910. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate of the Department of California. Lieut. Goodwin is relieved from duty at the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks and from further duty on recruiting service, and will proceed at once to San Francisco, for duty, until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail about July 5, 1910. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin S. Leisering, 4th Inf., to leave the division on or about May 15, 1910. (Jan. 17, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 4th Inf., to leave the division upon completion of the maneuvers. (Jan. 17, Phil. D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, about March 28, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul H. Larney, 5th Inf. (March 22, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 7th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (March 22, W.D.)

Leave to and including April 22, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 7th Inf. (March 22, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. W. MASON.

First Lieut. W. J. Davis and 2d Lieut. A. Jones, 8th Inf., have been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Monterey, Cal., beginning April 15, 1910. (March 16, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. J. ORANE.

First Lieut. H. L. Evans, 9th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty on July 1, 1910, and will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 9th Inf. (March 22, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect about April 1, 1910, is granted Major William L. Buck, 10th Inf. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gulielmus V. Heidt, 10th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on June 15, 1910, for instruction for ten days, and then to New Haven, Conn., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place on July 1, 1910, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., who will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Rheeves Jackson, 12th Inf., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 10, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty on July 1, 1910, and will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to New York City and report in person on July 1, 1910, to Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, for duty as an assistant, relieving Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., who will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Edwin H. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, about March 10, 1910. (March 8, D.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 17th Inf., is detailed to make the annual inspection for 1910 of the general headquarters and of the Infantry of the Militia of the state of Colorado. (March 14, D. Colo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty on July 1, 1910, and will join his regiment. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Feb. 3, D.V.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, 14th Inf. (March 22, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

cerned are ordered: Second Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., from the 9th Infantry to the 8th Infantry; 2d Lieut. William C. Whitener from the 8th Infantry to the 9th Infantry. Lieutenant Brinkerhoff will remain on duty with the 9th Infantry until the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, and will then join his regiment. Lieutenant Whitener will remain on duty at the Presidio of Monterey, until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco, and the 9th Infantry upon its arrival at that place. (March 19, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 2d Lieut. Charles P. George, Jr., from the 5th Field Artillery to the 2d Field Artillery; 2d Lieut. Louis R. Doughtery from the 2d Field Artillery to the 5th Field Artillery (Battery A). He will join his battery. (March 22, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N.M., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Members—Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C.; Major Charles N. Barney, M.C.; Capt. Claude B. Sweezy, 8th Cav.; Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav.; Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav. Recorder—1st Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C. (March 19, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf.; Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E.; Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., Q.M., is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., to consider plans for the beautifying of the reservation at that station, when funds become available. (March 17, D. Col.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Amos W. Kimball, Capt. Elmer Lindsley and Capt. William C. Cannon, Q.M., is appointed to meet March 31, 1910, at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, New York city, for the purpose of reporting upon certain olive drab textile fabrics which may be submitted by bidders. (March 31, W.D.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following officers are detailed for general recruiting service. They will proceed at the proper time to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report in person on July 1, 1910, for duty: Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav. (March 18, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers having expressed their preference for the walking test will (provided they are not exempted by the result of the physical examination), take the test beginning on Feb. 3, 1910: Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Brainard, deputy commissary general; Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C. The route taken will be from Military Plaza to Zapote Bridge and return, a distance of 16 2-3 miles. Lieutenant Colonel Brainard is designated to supervise the test. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of the following organizations of the Militia of Pennsylvania, for 1910, is announced: Major Samson L. Faison, 24th Inf.—Headquarters, band and twelve companies, 6th Infantry, April 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23 and 26, 1910. Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C.—Hospital Corps, 6th Infantry, April 7, 1910. (March 17, D.E.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San. Francisco, Cal.:	Due at S.F.	Leave Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila at	Lay days
Transport. S.F.					
Logan . . . Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	13	
Sherman . . . Apr. 3	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12	
Sheridan . . . May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	18	
Logan . . . Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 28	July 3	12	
Sherman . . . July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13	
Sheridan . . . Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13	
Logan . . . Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12	
Sherman . . . Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13	
Sheridan . . . Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13	
Logan . . . Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 1, 1911	13	

From Manila, P.I.:	Due at S.F.	Leave Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F.	Lay days
Transport. Manila					
Thomas . . . Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 8	Mar. 16	—	
Sheridan . . . Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22	
Logan . . . Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	23	
Sherman . . . May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22	
Sheridan . . . Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14	22	
Logan . . . July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	23	
Sherman . . . Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22	
Sheridan . . . Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22	
Logan . . . Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22	
Sherman . . . Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22	
Sheridan . . . Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22	

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 21.

DIG—Left Manila March 8 for Seattle—is coaling in Japan.

Leaves Nagasaki March 23.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

DIX—Left Manila March 8 for Seattle—is coaling in Japan.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tifford. At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—Left Honolulu for Manila, March 15.

MCCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila March 8.

SHERMAN—Sails for Manila April 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. Arrived at Seattle March 14.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. U. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

LISCOMB—In Philippine waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Arrived at Fort Morgan, Ala., Feb. 21. March 30 goes to Fort St. Philip and remains until May 15.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. Address Fort Screven, Ga., during January, February and March. Address Fort Howard, Md., from March 31 to April 21, and at Fort Washington, Md., from April 21 to May 15. Arrived at Fort Fremont, Feb. 19. Left Charleston for Fort Howard March 21. Remains at Fort Howard until April 21.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. Should be addressed as follows: Fort Moultrie, S.C., until March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will return to New York. Arrived Charleston, S.C., Feb. 21. Leaves for Fort Caswell April 2 and remains there until May 15.

WEST POINT.

West Point and Cornell were the teams qualifying for the intercollegiate tournament at New York, on March 26, in the preliminaries fenced at West Point on Saturday, March 19. The other teams competing represented Harvard and Yale. Every man was to have fenced every other man, but at the end of the second round it was evident that Yale and Harvard could not possibly qualify, so the last round was not fenced. Therefore Yale and Harvard did not meet, nor did Cornell and the Army. So many bouts were fenced that two mats were used. In the rounds fenced Sohliberg, W.P., defeated Hunt, H.; Crocrot, W.P., defeated McLaughlin, H.; Dargue, W.P., defeated Wilbur, H.; Sohliberg, W.P., defeated McLaughlin, H.; Crocrot, W.P., defeated Wilbur, H.; Dargue, W.P., defeated Wilbur, H.; Sohliberg, W.P., defeated Wilbur, H.; Allison, C., defeated Espindola, C., defeated Ransom, Y.; Allison, C., defeated Espindola, C., defeated Park, Y.; Roos, C., defeated Ransom, Y.; Allison, C., defeated Espindola, C., defeated Park, Y.; Roos, C., defeated Ransom, Y.; Allison, C., defeated Espindola, C., defeated Hunt, H.; Allison, C., defeated McLaughlin, H.; Roos, C., defeated Wilbur, H.; Allison, C., defeated Hunt, H.; McLaughlin, H., defeated Roos, C.; Espindola, C., defeated Espindola, C.; Allison, C., defeated Wilbur, H.; Sohliberg, W.P., defeated Ransom, Y.; Crocrot, W.P., defeated Ransom, Y.; Dargue, W.P., defeated Park, Y.; Crocrot, W.P., defeated Ransom, Y.; Dargue, W.P., defeated Ross, Y.; Sohliberg, W.P., defeated Park, Y.; Dargue, W.P., defeated Park, Y.; 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Instructions have been issued by the Navy Department for the institution of the "General Storekeeping System Afloat" on board vessels of the first rate upon commissioning, with the object of concentrating responsibility for the custody of stores and the accounting therefor, and to relieve heads of line departments afloat of bookkeeping and accounting work. The first section is as follows: 1. All storerooms (except officers', marine and medical storerooms; bunkers, magazines, and compartments to be used primarily as shops or exclusively for the keeping of equipage in constant use), will be assigned to the Pay Department, and the following yeomen and men detailed as storeroom keepers to the pay division, together with such other men than those specifically named as the commanding officer may consider to be necessary in view of special conditions obtaining on board: 1 chief yeoman—heretofore allowed as construction and repair and equipment yeoman; 1 yeoman—class heretofore allowed as junior yeoman in Steam Engineering Department; 1 ordnance storeroom keeper, 1 electrical storeroom keeper, 1 equipment storeroom keeper, 2 engineering storeroom keepers, to be detailed from men acquainted with the character of stores concerned. The commanding officer is requested to report at the end of each quarter any suggestions as to improvements or changes as he may deem desirable to increase the efficiency of the system put into effect by those instructions.

March 14 the Secretary of War, in response to a Senate resolution of March 3, transmitted a tabular statement showing, as of Jan. 31, 1910, the latest date at which complete returns had been received from the Army, the names of all officers on detached service, the date of their reporting for duty under their present assignment, and the place and character of such detached service. This shows that 116 officers are on recruiting duty, 105 at the Army Service School, 35 at the Mounted Service

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School, 79 at the Military Academy, 29 at the War College, 64 on college duty, 45 with the General Staff, 39 on the Isthmus, besides one with the Panama Railroad, 54 at the Artillery schools, eight at the Engineer School, one at the School of Application, one at school abroad and one at Cornell, two on detached service in the Philippine Islands and three with Porto Rican Regiment; 16 are on duty with our embassies abroad and 27 are A.D.C.'s; 25 are on quartermaster duty, three on commissary duty, four inspector generals, six judge advocate generals, 12 are at the Military Prison, 11 on Coast Artillery duty, three are in Cuba, three in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, three at the School of Musketry, two in Alaska and two on duty with the Militia and three with the D.C. Commission. The Lighthouse Board, the State, War and Navy Building, the Yosemite Park, the Remount Depot, the care of Indian prisoners and the care of public buildings and grounds call for one each.

The number of applications from officers of the New York National Guard to attend the Army School at Fort Riley, Kas., has far exceeded the expectation, and is most gratifying to the military authorities. The exact number of officers who will be allowed the privilege of attending this school will be determined by Governor Hughes within the next few days, as Adjutant General Henry must be in a position to notify the War Department as to the attendance of officers on or before March 29. Applications have been received from the Engineer Corps, Cavalry and Artillery. This will be good news to the War Department, as it was at first thought that very few officers would find it possible to attend the school on account of their business responsibilities.

We are in receipt of water-stained letters and money orders from Fort St. Michael, Alaska, which bear the following notice from W. J. Vickery, post-office inspector in charge at Spokane, Wash.: "The mail in this envelope was delayed and damaged by the sinking of the steamer Yucatan at Goose Island, Icy Straits, Alaska, on Feb. 16, 1910. This mail reached Seattle March 16, 1910." We note this for the information of any members of the Service stationed in Alaska who may fail to receive replies to letters sent to the United States.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910.

MANUFACTURING WAR SCARES.

While no one is more disposed to frown upon the manufacturing of "war scares" than the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and to deprecate the nagging of statesmen by tupenny politicians and misinformed newspapers, we dislike the tone of the Boston Transcript of March 21, in which an attempt is made to show that all the talk of possible friction between Japan and the United States is due to jingoism. "It is the people farthest from personal touch with actual conditions who are most vociferously proclaiming a probable bloody rupture between the Yankees of the West and those of the Far East," is the opinion of our Bay State contemporary. Such a statement falls not far short of deliberate misrepresentation. It is that part of the people of the United States most in touch with actual conditions who have made the most emphatic demands for a large fleet in the Pacific and for the increase of the coast defenses on the shore line of the Pacific. It is not so many months ago that the attitude of these people toward the presence of Japanese children in their public schools brought this country so near to a rupture with the Mikado's government that, if the President of the United States had not boldly taken hold of the matter and forced the Californians and Pacific coast people in general to recede from their position, there is no telling what might have been the outcome of the strong anti-Japanese sentiment that prevailed from Puget Sound to Los Angeles. There is no use blinking the questions that arose then, nor the possibility of their recurrence. The Transcript quotes Dr. Thomas E. Green, who has recently returned from Japan and who talked freely with the field marshal of the army, the admiral of the Navy, and with members of the cabinet, as saying that nobody in that country wishes war with the United States, both because of the recollection of the historical affection in which she holds us and because of the magnitude of her national debt, which she will find it difficult to lift even under the most favorable conditions of peace.

We are not inclined to question the sentiment which Dr. Green echoed. It no doubt exists as intensely as he portrays it, but the history of our country shows that the people that want war the least are often those who are driven into it by unexpected changes in events. The big, lazy, sleepy North did not want war in 1861. It actually had to be kicked into the fight by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In 1812 no country in the world was less inclined toward war than the baby American republic that was still in its swaddling clothes. The states had hardly developed cohesiveness and the sentiment of nationality, now so strong among us, was so vague and weak that statesmen feared the union might go to pieces under the strain of a war. Still this nation was forced, in spite of itself, into the conflict. As we look at Japan to-day we find her condition is far better than ours was in 1811 and 1812. She has just emerged victorious from a great war, her land and naval forces are rich in the experience of actual conflict, her trade and commerce are rapidly expanding, and her merchant marine excites the admiration of her rivals. At the same time she occupies a position diplomatically which makes it necessary for her to be peculiarly sensitive as to the attitude of other nations toward her. Her status as one of the great Powers has been too recently won for her not to appreciate the importance of maintaining her rights at every point, and of not permitting slights or diplomatic insolence. Concessions which such old Powers as Great Britain or Germany could make without losing prestige, Japan, it is easily conceivable, could scarcely grant without feeling that she was in danger of forfeiting the respect which the larger nations began to show her only a few years ago. It is this tension of sensitiveness that Japan is living under to-day, and that must be taken into consideration in every effort to decry the so-called "jingoism" of the Pacific coast. President Taft recognized this sensitiveness, as is shown by his remarks at the arbitration dinner in New York city on March 22, when he pleaded for the extension of the power of the President to enable him to prevent questions of embarrassment from arising between this and other countries. He said that if the rights of aliens are violated in this country against the stipulations of solemn treaties all the President can do is to write to the governor of the state where these violations occurred and suggest prosecutions before the grand juries. "I say," Mr. Taft asserted, "that we have no business to enter into any international promise that we cannot use the right arm of the Federal Government to maintain and keep." He said he would again urge upon Congress the necessity of widening the powers of the Executive in this respect.

That President Taft sees in the completed Panama Canal a powerful agency for peace may fairly be inferred from another part of his address at that dinner, which was given in his honor at the Hotel Astor. The President said he was in favor of universal peace, but that the way he proposed to do his share toward getting it

was to insist that Congress each year furnish at least two Dreadnought battleships until the Canal is finished. "And after that," he added, "it will be time to look around and see whether some plan has been devised for the universal means of reducing armaments." We are not in the secret of Mr. Taft's method of connecting the Canal even indirectly with the cause of peace, but we note the resemblance between his point of view and that of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, expressed some months ago. We have said before that when the Canal is completed, giving to the United States the ability to transfer its warships quickly from coast to coast, we shall then cease to be a powerful factor in only one ocean, and will have that distinction in both oceans. The ability to mass our ships on either coast at short notice will remove much of the danger of war from the Pacific coast, and to that extent will harmonize our destiny in that ocean with the desires of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and other wishers for universal peace. This view accords thoroughly with the opinions of the leading business men and commercial bodies of such cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, where time and again resolutions have been adopted calling attention to the helplessness of the coast cities in the event of an attack from the Orient, and to the need of a strong naval force in the Pacific to minimize the dangers of war. Anyone who will study a map will see that the completion of the Panama Canal will bring to the Pacific coast that measure of defense and security for which the business interests of that section have so long clamored, and it is doubtless the belief that the Canal will bring about a subsidence of the fears of the Californians that inspired the remark of the President.

It is not suggested that either the rulers or the people of Japan now desire war, and we certainly do not. But that is not the question. What we must consider is whether conditions exist which may probably, or even possibly, produce friction between the two countries. If so, we should do all in our power to lessen the probability of friction, and at the same time be prepared for war if it comes. It means something when an officer of Admiral Evans's large and exceptional experience says, as he does in his "Admiral's Log": "The Japanese are a very ambitious, warlike race, and are likely to give trouble in time." The Admiral states that there was a serious danger of trouble with Japan until President Roosevelt interposed in the California matter, which is likely to make trouble at any time again. "Japan," the Admiral says, "would never, in my opinion, have declared war until every peaceful means had been exhausted to redress the wrongs complained of by her citizens." He further says of Germany, as well as of Japan, with reference to the rivalries of the Pacific: "We always face a commercial struggle with her, as well as with others, for the control of the trade of the Pacific, and this contest will grow more and more bitter as time goes on." That the administration of President Taft, and that of his predecessor, have appreciated these facts is shown by their action. Possibly they may be as well informed on this subject as even the Boston Transcript, and they have a responsibility in the matter such as does not influence writers who educe their facts from their conclusions, instead of their conclusions from facts.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Opposition to Mr. Hobson's bill (H.R. 23015), to "protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States," which passed the House Wednesday, March 23, is developing in the Senate. It may not be so serious as to defeat the measure, but a number of influential Senators do not take the same view of the question that is held by Mr. Hobson. It is argued by the Senators that the passage of the Hobson bill will only create a prejudice against the soldiers. The claim is made that the soldiers will really lose caste if it becomes necessary to pass legislation to force the managers or proprietors of theaters to admit them in uniform. It will put them in the class with negroes or other races which are objectionable to the Caucasian race. Several Senators who hold these views are thinking of making speeches along these lines, and the bill is apt to provoke considerable discussion if those who think that it is unwise to pass such legislation make a fight against it. It can be truthfully said that there is not an unfriendly spirit among the Senators who doubt the wisdom of passing the Hobson bill.

Senator Dick, in the Senate, and General Keifer, in the House, on Thursday, March 24, introduced a bill for the relief of Volunteer officers of the Spanish-American War who were deprived of part of their travel pay, which they were entitled to under the Act of 1812, by an act passed in 1900. Under the Act of 1812 the Philippines Volunteers would have been entitled to a day's pay for every twenty miles of travel from the place where they were mustered out to their homes. But after they had entered the Service in 1890 an amendment was attached to the Army Appropriation bill of 1900 by which their travel pay was fixed at four cents per mile. As soldiers entered the Army under the provisions of the Act of 1812, they insist that they should receive travel pay according to its provisions. About 1,000 officers are affected by the bill. Both Senator Dick and General Keifer are confident that the bill will pass.

The Senate Military Committee decided March 25 to report favorably S. 6728, for retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts. The bill was amended to make it retroactive, to include four captains. Capt. John J.

A. Clark and Capt. Mercer Covell are to be retired with the rank of second lieutenant by the bill.

Secretary Meyer on March 25 sent to Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Committee, a letter in which the Personnel bill is taken up section by section and discussed at length. The communication is an elaboration of the President's message on the bill, which appeared in our issue of March 5, on page 773.

During the discussion on the passage of the bill to raise the Maine, Mr. George A. Loud, of Michigan, spoke eloquently in praise of the deeds of valor by our Navy "from the very beginning of our own country," referring especially to John Paul Jones and Oliver Hazard Perry. In the course of his remarks he said: "The history of our Navy is replete with glorious evidences of bravery and devotion to our flag, and we still have our Hobsons [applause] afloat, as well as our Funstons ashore, ready for desperate deeds of valor under it." Mr. Sulzer, of New York, also spoke most earnestly and eloquently in support of the bill, as did also Messrs. Keifer, Nye, Goulden, Cox and Mann. Mr. Sulzer read two letters from Rear Admiral Chadwick favoring the measure, of which he said: "These two patriotic letters of the only surviving member, I believe, of the board of inquiry speak in thunder tones in favor of the necessity of this legislation, and they convince me, and ought to convince, I trust, every other member of this House, that the findings of the board will be confirmed when the wreck of the Maine is raised. But we do not fear the truth."

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House conferees will probably agree to practically all of the thirty-one amendments placed in the Military Academy Appropriation bill by the Senate. At least, the House conferees will concur in the most important Senate amendments. The conferees have not met yet, and will not take any action for a week or ten days, as Chairman Hull is in Iowa. The hazing amendment, No. 28, corresponds to the bill on this subject which the House Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably last week. The bill is now on the House calendar, but upon motion of Chairman Hull it was passed over, as the same subject will come up when the Academy bill is reported. There will be considerable opposition on the floor of the House to the adoption of the conferees' report containing this provision. Led by Representative Dawson, of Iowa, an effort will be made by a number of members to amend the hazing regulations of the Military Academy so that they will be practically the same as those in effect at the Naval Academy. There will also be some opposition in the House to the Senate amendment which provides for an increase in the number of cadets. Representative Anthony, of Kansas, and a number of other members of the Military Affairs Committee are of the opinion that the Army will be strengthened by promotions from the ranks and by commissioning civilians, rather than by increasing the corps of cadets to a point where practically all the vacancies can be filled from West Point. The Senate amendment authorizing the purchase of the buildings and ground of Ladycliff Academy will probably be adopted without opposition.

CIVIL WAR RETIRED LIST.

After a spirited debate on Thursday, March 24, the House Committee on Military Affairs voted to report favorably the Townsend bill, with the Sherwood amendment, creating a retired list for Civil War officers and enlisted men. The Sherwood amendment embraces practically the provisions of his Dollar-a-Day pension bill, which has been pending before the Invalid Pension Committee. The bill, which will be in charge of General Sherwood, will place all the officers of the Civil War on the retired list at not less than \$400 a year and not more than \$600. The enlisted men who need the services of an attendant will be placed on retired payment at \$30 per month, or \$360 a year. Both officers and enlisted men who are placed on the retired list shall relinquish all right and claim to pensions. There was bitter opposition in the committee to reporting out the bill in any form, and it will have a stormy passage through the House and Senate if it ever is enacted into law. According to estimates that have been furnished by the Secretary of the Interior, it will require an appropriation of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the measure. The Sherwood amendment added between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000 to the appropriation for the bill. The advocates of the measure, however, believe that it will pass if it comes to a vote. They are confident of securing a large majority in the House, but admit that the outcome in the Senate is doubtful. When General Sherwood proposed his amendment for the enlisted men in the Military Affairs Committee the advocates of the Townsend bill declared that he did it only for the purpose of defeating the bill. But the Volunteer officers and the friends of the Dollar-a-Day pension bill have joined forces and are now working together to secure the passage of the bill, which will take a great many soldiers of the Civil War from the pension roll and put them on a retired list.

VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to an inquiry of the House as to the maximum dimensions of vessels that can now pass through intervening locks between the Great Lakes and the seaboard, and to what extent naval vessels, or parts thereof, could be constructed in the shipyards on the Great Lakes in case the present obstacles to such construction should be removed, gives the maximum dimensions as follows: By the Great Lakes

St. Lawrence River route—Length, 270 feet; beam, 45; draft, 14. Great Lakes-Erie Canal route—Length, 110 feet; beam, 18; draft, 7. St. Lawrence-Lake Champlain-Hudson River route—Length, 110 feet; beam, 18; draft, 5. The letter goes on to say: "Assuming that the 'obstacles' mentioned refer to treaty obligations, there are more than a dozen shipyards on the Great Lakes prepared to build the hulls and machinery and to launch naval vessels of the maximum size capable of being taken through the St. Lawrence Canal system. The minimum sized lock under that system would permit the passage of all of the gunboats now in the Navy. Several establishments on the Great Lakes would be capable of supplying boilers, engines, auxiliary machinery and fittings suitable for installation on naval vessels of any size being built on the seaboard. It would be possible also to supply plating, framing, etc., prepared from templates and ready for erection; but this would probably result in excessive cost of construction and also in considerable delay in completion, and would necessitate special arrangements between the contractors on the Lakes and the owners of such shipyards on the seaboard as have adequate facilities for assembling the parts and launching. Sizes and types of vessels that could be built complete and launched on the Great Lakes would be limited only by the size of building slips, the depth of water in harbors and at shipyards, and by the needs of the naval Service; for, while the methods of construction employed in the lake yards are radically different in some respects from those which would be necessary in constructing battleships, the Department has no doubt that there are yards capable of expanding their plants so as to be able to construct vessels of that type, though the rate of construction would probably be less rapid than is the case on the seaboard, where the yards have more complete facilities and have had previous experience. Assuming that the 'obstacles' referred to are physical, and that a sufficiently deep waterway from the seaboard can eventually be constructed, the Department knows of no reason why all types of vessels could not be built on the Great Lakes."

METHODS OF SHIP SUBSIDY PROMOTION.

A general investigation of "muck-raking" publications may be forecast in the decision of the House Committee on Judiciary on Thursday to report favorably on the Steenerson resolution for an inquiry into the methods of the Merchant Marine League and its organ The American Flag. Although The American Flag has been bitter in its attacks upon the opponents of ship subsidy legislation, it has not gone farther than a number of papers and magazines in their campaign against Speaker Cannon and the House organization. Up to Thursday the committee refused to take seriously the efforts of Representative Steenerson to secure an investigation of the methods of the Merchant Marine League. As one member expressed it, "If we pass Mr. Steenerson's resolution, to be consistent we must investigate the methods of the papers that have been making a crusade against Speaker Cannon and other members of Congress." But the Committee on Judiciary unexpectedly changed its attitude. By unanimous vote a subcommittee was instructed to prepare a favorable report on Mr. Steenerson's resolution.

In the preamble of this resolution some of the most prominent bankers and business men in the country are mentioned as responsible for a conspiracy which Mr. Steenerson alleges exists to intimidate Congressmen who are opposed to ship subsidy legislation. They are ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, J. G. Butler, Jr., J. J. Sullivan, John A. Penton, M. Andrews, Samuel Mather, F. F. Prentiss, Ambrose Swasey, James H. Dempsey, D. Z. Norton, Abraham Stern, George H. Worthington, Frank Billings, W. P. Murray, all of Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Converse, of New York; Edward Hine, of Chicago; M. A. Potter, of Indianapolis, and B. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, S.C.

Aside from charging that the Merchant Marine League is engaged in an expensive publicity campaign, Mr. Steenerson alleges that the organization sent its agents to Crookston, Minn., seeking information as to whether he made trips abroad during the past five years. The inference is brought out in the resolution that the League is trying to create the impression that Mr. Steenerson is under the influence of foreign ship lines.

Secretary Dickinson has this week formally promulgated the amendment of the Military Academy regulations agreed on some weeks ago to meet the recurring annoyances of hazing. The new regulations, Article 143, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are as they appeared in our issue of Jan. 29, page 631, except for the minor change that in Section 1 "Any cadet who shall invite, order or compel a candidate, new cadet or fourth classman to engage in any form of physical exercise (except at *authorized* drills)," etc., shall be suspended, etc., the italicized word being new. And in Section 4 cadets who molest lower classmen shall "be awarded," instead of "suffer," punishment, etc. The principal change from the old regulations is that hereafter a cadet who is found guilty of hazing may not be dismissed from the Academy without regard to the degree of his offense. Hazing with intent to humiliate is to be punished with dismissal, but hazing without such intent may be punished by suspension and reduction to the following class. All the milder forms of hazing on down to mere horseplay can be dealt with by minor penalties in the discretion of the Superintendent of the Academy.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Secretary of the Navy attended the commencement of the Naval Medical School, in Washington, March 24, and made an address to the students, in which, after a few introductory remarks, he said:

"The work in which you have shared in this school has been admirable designed to show you how to apply the mass of miscellaneous facts and observations which you have acquired in other institutions in order to meet the varied problems which will confront you. It will doubtless be the good fortune of some of you to do some notable work, such as was accomplished by a member of last year's class, who found the germ of leprosy in the blood of leprosy patients, thus establishing an aid to early diagnosis of great value; but, after all, what will count most for the military efficiency of the Service must be the good routine and enthusiastic energy of the average medical officer, the efficient and practical sanitarian, good doctor and versatile military surgeon with a capacity for improvisation you will find most appreciated by your colleagues of the line, and while many of your duties will involve the care of thousands of civilians and natives of tropical regions, whose ailments beckon to scientific study, you are asked to realize that the paramount call for your service is as a worker in the effective development and painstaking attention to matters more purely military or naval. Only in this manner can you demonstrate to all concerned that your services to sanitation and humanity are as important in a military sense as are those of combatants. I do not mean to underestimate the value of research work, but I do mean to impress upon you that you should not permit scientific pursuit to sidetrack your energies, but to direct them to the attainment of practical results for the benefit of the Navy. Results are what we look for from the responsible officers in a fleet, whether line or staff, and of these technicians results will make you a cognate part."

"Hardly a year passes without the imminent need for the services of naval surgeons in active warfare, such as the last few months have shown in Central America, but happily the fighting is usually left to our medical officers against the enemies of sanitation and in the interests of humanity, as we recently shown in our improvised field hospital and medical work at Bluefields."

"Gentlemen, I must not leave you without congratulating the student officers, the instructors and the Service at large upon having at the head of the Naval Medical Corps the distinguished officer, Surgeon General Stokes, who has been for so long an instructor in this school, and whose intimate knowledge of its needs should augur happily for the continued upbuilding of the medical department so well carried on for the past eight years by Surgeon General Rixey. I congratulate the medical director in command and the sterling corps of instructors upon the success and prestige which this institution has attained."

Twenty young physicians and surgeons, who were appointed to the Navy last fall with the rating of acting assistant surgeons, were graduated in regular course, and have been assigned to duty. The assignments appear in our Navy Gazette in this issue.

The graduation exercises were of more than ordinary interest and were attended by a large gathering of distinguished physicians, Navy officers and friends of the institution and the Service. Secretary Meyer presented the diplomas. Among those present were Rear Admirals George W. Baird and B. J. Cromwell, former Surgeon General Rixey, Medical Director Wise, and many officers and graduates from the Army Medical School. The principal address of the day, a most interesting one, was by President Quintard, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

The Surgeon General also made an address, in the course of which he said: "A well drilled, well disciplined ship of war is perhaps the most orderly establishment imaginable. That careful painstaking drill is to prepare for and avert the possible demoralizing effects of battle. No battleship could spare sufficient space for stowing the paraphernalia or quartering the sanitary personnel necessary to properly care for the wounded after an action at sea under present conditions. Your instruments and dressings may be destroyed or you may be sent with a detachment on shore when you will have little more than your hands with which to work. You should train yourselves to care for the wounded under these conditions, as you may be confronted with such problems at almost any time. * * * In order that you may reflect credit upon the organization to which you now belong, you should be painstaking and conscientious in the performance of your duty each and every day. Loose methods and carelessness only lead to disaster in the end, and they have no place in the Medical Department of the Navy, the fair name of which rests on the shoulders of every member of the graduating class. I congratulate you on your excellent work in the school, and wish you every success in your chosen career."

The Marine band furnished music, and the hall of the school was handsomely decorated with flowers and draped with the national colors, the blue flag and white anchor of the Secretary's flag having a place of honor at the stage. Rev. George Livingston Baird, U.S.N., delivered the prayer, and at the close of the exercises pronounced the benediction. Medical Director Wise, the head of the school, introduced the various speakers. The list of graduates in this class of 1910 follows: James Alvin Bass, Maryland; Walter Andrew Blodorn, Nebraska; Clyde Bradley Camerer, Illinois; Arthur Bond Cecil, Maryland; William Henry Connor, Massachusetts; Andrew Blaine Davidson, Pennsylvania; George Reuben Williamson French, Massachusetts; Philip Eugene Garrison, New Jersey; Stanley Douglass Hart, Connecticut; William Lorne Irvine, Rhode Island; Harry Equilla Jenkins, Virginia; John Thomas Johnson, Iowa; Joseph John Anthony McMullin, Pennsylvania; Earle Wood Phillips, New York; Willard James Riddick, North Carolina; Irving Whitmore Robbins, California; Gardiner Ellis Robertson, New York; Griffith Edwards Thomas, Michigan; Frank William Thompson, Connecticut; Duncan Cameron Walton, Maryland.

The honor man of the class is Andrew Blaine Davidson, whose standing was the highest in the class.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week issued advertisements for bids for rebuilding the quartermaster's stable at Fort Riley and for building an addition to the quartermaster's stable at Fort Mackenzie.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week made the following awards for construction work: Fort McKinley, Me.—Norman E. Cook, Portland, Me., one quartermaster's storehouse, \$17,939; John W. Burroughs Co., two double sets non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$13,300; same firm, for addition to guardhouse, \$4,500;

George Dillon, New York city, plumbing two sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$1,323; C. A. Tilton, Portland, heating two sets non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$948. Boise Barracks—James R. Grimes, construction one set non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$5,950. Jefferson Barracks—Hiram Lloyd Construction Co., St. Louis, addition to bakery, \$3,154. Fort Douglas—W. M. Atkinson, Salt Lake City, construction double barrack building, \$57,549; Cartney and Dumbeck, plumbing the same, \$6,816; same firm, heating same, \$4,928. Fort Dade—W. Baxter, Bredentown, Fla., construction storehouse, \$1,282.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The secretary and disbursing officers of the National Waterways Commission asked for a decision as to the voucher of Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, U.S.N., retired, for his necessary expenses while on detail in Washington to assist the commission. Col. W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., also was so detailed. Admiral Sperry when detailed was stationed at the Naval War College at Newport. The Comptroller holds that if he was receiving quarters in kind, and with them heat and light, or commutation therefor, he is not entitled to actual expenses while in Washington. Otherwise he is entitled to reimbursement. Where one department is authorized to detail to another the regular salary or compensation is paid to the person or officer so detailed out of the regular appropriation made therefor, and if such detail causes extra expenses the latter are ultimately to be borne by the appropriation for the service benefiting by the detail.

The Comptroller decides that Lee W. Wright, paymaster's clerk, U.S.M.C., was discharged as a sergeant for the convenience of the Government, and therefore entitled to the mileage of \$79.44, which the Auditor held was not due him.

The action of the Auditor in withholding \$90.62 mileage and pay from former 1st Lieut. John Newton, Jr., U.S.M.C., is affirmed by the Comptroller, as the claimant paid \$200 to an unauthorized agent of a company from which goods were bought for the post exchange. Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and is responsible to the exchange for that sum.

On a claim presented by the clerks and office employees of the O.D. Ordnance Department at Large, serving at the Rock Island Arsenal, that the annual leave should be granted under the Act of March 15, 1898, and the orders of the War Department of August, 1899, the Comptroller rules that the leave is governed by the Act of Feb. 1, 1901.

The question of priority of death is involved in the claim of the sister of Frank B. Franzen, late oiler, U.S.N., as the second beneficiary. Franzen, by the printed form, designated his pay was to go first to his mother, and, in the event of her death before his own, it was to go to his sister. The man died on Oct. 8, 1908, and his mother died on Dec. 13, 1908, before payment could be made to her. Although the mother died after him, the Comptroller decides that, within the meaning of the designation, she died before him, and the sister should be paid.

The Comptroller holds there is no right of appeal where, as in the case of W. R. Kennedy, late master, Naval Auxiliary Service, the amount disallowed by the Auditor is deposited or refunded.

In the case of a master, N.A.S., serving in that grade since January, 1901, the Comptroller decides the pay shall be \$230 a month under the last paragraph of the Regulations, N.A.S., in effect April 1, 1907, preserving the pay and advances allowed under existing regulations Dec. 31, 1905.

Proof of death figures in the decision of the Comptroller relative to the question whether six months' pay should be paid to the beneficiary of Francis S. Jackson, seaman, U.S.N. While the U.S.S. Marietta was in Port Limon Harbor permission was granted by the C.O. to certain seamen to sail a race. Jackson and four others were in a whaleboat. Their opponents were in a gig, which returned in safety. The former disappeared, and have not been seen or heard from since. The whaleboat was recovered on the beach near Colon, Panama, a fortnight later. The Comptroller does not deem the evidence of death sufficient to warrant payment, as the men may have been picked up by a passing sailing vessel during the gale that sprang up a few hours after they disappeared, or they may have gone ashore with no intention of returning to their ship. However, if the men are not heard of by Dec. 1, 1910, it is stated, the question of payment may be reconsidered.

The Comptroller decides that Major Henry G. Cole, Comsy., U.S.A., should not be reimbursed for the death of a horse in Cuba in 1908, as the animal died from natural causes.

In the case of Joe Yut Yee, mess attendant, U.S.N., whose claim for pay as a citizen of the United States was disallowed by the Auditor, as his citizenship on enlisting on the U.S.S. Charleston in 1906 was given as Chinese and his name Ju Sing, the Comptroller finds he is a citizen and allows his claim for \$77.14.

Asked whether the Board of Ordnance and Fortification could pay out of their appropriation \$30,000 paid to Wright by Capt. C. De F. Chandler for a flying machine the Comptroller says: "This act (that of March 3, 1909) commits to the judgment and discretion of this board the question as to what material and articles it is necessary to purchase for the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the Act of Sept. 22, 1888. If deemed the purchase of a heavier-than-air flying machine necessary for experimental purposes or to test its use as an implement or engine of war, it was authorized to make the purchase. The decision of the Auditor is therefore approved."

Col. W. S. Patten, A.Q.M. General, U.S.A., on re-hearing has been allowed the \$20 he paid for rent of Major R. S. Smith's stable at Stamford, Conn., and \$3.60 for shoeing his horse, it being shown that the Army contract of 45 cents for shoeing did not include the cost of the shoes and nails, in fact the astute Auditor might perhaps have discovered in the first place, had he examined the contract before rendering his decision.

Plans and specifications for the oil station tanks for the Navy have been completed and will be printed and issued to intending contractors within the next fortnight. All the stations will be alike, one each at Newport, Charleston, San Juan, Guantanamo, Mare Island and Puget Sound. For the present there will be two tanks, the larger for oil for propulsive power and the smaller for gasoline. The large tank will be of steel, sixty-two feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high. Its capacity will be 625,000 gallons. The smaller will hold one-tenth the contents of the other. There will be no buildings connected with the stations.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Carrying a total of \$129,037,602.93, the Naval Appropriation bill was reported in the House on March 22 and committed to the Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Hobson submitting a minority report recommending the striking out of the last paragraph of the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use interchangeably the appropriations for the various bureaus of the Navy Department, and he further recommends that under the head of "Increase of the Navy" provision be made for four first class battleships, instead of two. Messrs. Padgett, Gregg, Kitchin and Macon urged their minority views against even the two battleships called for by the bill. They called attention to the fact that with the reappropriation of \$1,500,000 the total of the bill is \$130,537,602 at least.

The Padgett minority report declares that "there is no necessity for the construction each year of two battleships. The building of one first class battleship each year is amply sufficient, not only to maintain the fleet at an adequate state of efficiency, but also to provide for the proper increase of the Navy." They attempt to support this position by quotations from the Secretary's annual report of 1905 and President Roosevelt's message of the same and the following year. What they call "Japanese bugbear" is discussed and our building activity compared with that of Japan; likewise the plea that we have not men enough to man all the ships already constructed.

The bill as reported to the House provides for the construction of two first class battleships, one repair ship, two fleet colliers and four submarines, as recommended to the committee by the Secretary of the Navy, except that in the case of the submarines Secretary Meyer had asked for five.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1910 and the amounts recommended in this bill, omitting cents:

	Recommended in this bill.	Appropriated, 1910.
Pay of the Navy.....	\$33,368,592	\$32,803,486
Pay, miscellaneous.....	868,550	868,550
Contingent, Navy.....	76,000	46,086
Naval station, Island of Guam:		
Lepers and other special patients	14,000	14,000
Bureau of Navigation.....	8,207,614	3,398,781
Bureau of Ordnance.....	11,588,500	11,878,361
Bureau of Equipment.....	8,038,300	9,454,581
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,280,000	1,530,000
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	6,329,250	4,844,830
Naval Academy, buildings and grounds.....	40,000	75,000
Training station, California.....		18,445
Training station, Rhode Island.....	16,300	79,716
Training station, Great Lakes.....		413,400
Public works:		
Bureau of Ordnance.....	259,600	301,875
Bureau of Equipment.....	10,000	10,000
Supplies and Accounts.....		16,000
Medicine and Surgery.....	150,000
Marine Corps.....	208,500	576,500
Medicine and Surgery.....	397,500	424,700
Supplies and Accounts.....	8,165,070	7,804,284
Construction and Repair.....	9,111,144	9,128,144
Steam Engineering.....	6,281,000	6,846,758
Naval Academy.....	520,800	534,293
Marine Corps:		
Paymaster.....	4,176,184	4,349,910
Quartermaster.....	2,850,900	2,698,400
Increase of the Navy:		
Construction and machinery.....	18,075,753	22,766,823
Torpedoboats.....	1,659,971	3,000,000
Colliers.....	300,000
Armor and armament.....	11,594,622	12,452,772
Equipment.....	449,500	600,000
Total.....	\$129,037,602	\$130,935,199

The amount recommended is \$2,054,533.45 less than the Department estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, and, as will be noted in the table, nearly eight millions less than the appropriations of the previous year. The items in the above table are reductions from the estimates in the following instances: Bureau of Navigation, from \$3,353,451.91; Equipment, from \$8,113,300; Bureau of Yards and Docks, from \$1,530,000; Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, omitted, \$20,000; Bureau of Ordnance, from \$296,600; Public Works, Marine Corps, from \$302,000; Medicine and Surgery, from \$401,650; Steam Engineering, from \$6,289,000; torpedoboot construction, from \$1,859,971. Items that have been increased in this bill were in the estimates: Contingent, Navy, \$46,000; Public Works, Yards and Docks, Marine, \$5,222,250; Public Works, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$50,000; Marine Corps, Quartermaster, \$2,800,900.

The increase of \$565,105.82 in the appropriation "Pay of the Navy" is caused by the necessity for the increase in the enlisted personnel due to the following first class battleships going into commission during the next fiscal year, to wit, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota and South Dakota; also twelve torpedoboot destroyers, two submarines and two colliers. Also a greater number of enlisted men are re-enlisting in the Service than heretofore, and these men receive higher pay. Re-enlistments are credited with a reduction of the item for "Outfits on First Enlistment" to the extent of \$351,180. The total appropriation is based upon 43,333 men and 2,666 apprentice seamen, all that can be recruited during the year, although the full complement allowed in the bill is 44,000 men and 3,500 apprentice seamen. Transportation expense is increased \$55,095, also on account of increase of personnel.

A paragraph places paymasters' clerks on the same footing as other warrant officers in the Navy, and is recommended by the Navy Department.

The committee included provision allowing members of the Female Nurse Corps \$15 per month for commutation of quarters, when government quarters are not available.

The appropriation "Contingent, Navy," has been increased by \$30,000, due to the installation of a cost accounting system in the various navy yards and naval stations, which, in the opinion of the committee, will tend to greater economy.

To the recruiting paragraph the committee recommend an amendment reading: "But if it be afterward found, upon evidence satisfactory to the Navy Department, that any recruit has sworn falsely as to age and is under eighteen years of age at time of enlistment he shall, upon request of either parent or legal guardian, be released from service in the Navy upon payment of full cost of first outfit."

An appropriation of \$10,000 is recommended for prizes, trophies and badges for excellence in steaming exercises, to be awarded to the ships in commission for general efficiency and for economy in coal consumption. The Department states that as a result of the competition created by such a provision a saving of ten per cent in

coal consumption has heretofore and will continue to result.

The appropriation "Maintenance of Naval Auxiliary" is increased by \$93,048, due to the estimates for the naval auxiliary Jupiter, which will probably be commissioned with merchant officers and crew, and for the Solace, to be converted into hospital ship. An item of \$10,000 for transportation has been inserted to provide for the return to the United States of officers and men of the Naval Auxiliary Service.

A new magazine at Puget Sound is provided for. With the increase of the smokeless powder appropriation it is contemplated to manufacture 1,500,000 pounds and to purchase 2,450,000 pounds. The lining and hooping to the muzzle of the 12.8-inch Mark V guns will transform them into excellent pieces of ordnance of approximately as high power as the latest design of this caliber.

The appropriation for modernizing turrets includes the improvement of the turret gun sights. Equipments for turret ammunition hoists and rammers will increase the efficiency of all turret vessels previous to the Michigan class, excluding monitors. The purchase of seventy-five machine guns and the substitution of the new Army rifle for those now in service in the Navy and in the Marine Corps is provided for; also ammunition for Naval Militia target practice.

Subtarget guns are to be furnished to this Militia for the systematic training of gun pointers and marksmen, to be followed by regular target practice under the supervision of naval officers. The principal drydocks are to be enlarged to at least 700 feet in length, 35 feet depth and 110 feet width, the width of the Panama locks. For a torpedo station near the Pacific coast \$125,000 is appropriated.

At Olongapo, P.I., \$91,000 is to be expended for quarters for the marines, who are now living in tents; also \$8,800 for a naval magazine. A profit of fifteen per cent. is to be charged in the sale of ship stores, this to be used for the contentment and enjoyment of the enlisted men.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$520,800, a decrease of \$13,493.22, for the maintenance of the U.S. Naval Academy. The estimates rearrange the appropriations for the Naval Academy in a more systematic and businesslike manner than has heretofore been done, and the committee recommend that new forms of appropriations be adopted. An increase of \$500 in the pay of an athletic instructor is recommended, and one draftsman and one surveyor, at \$1,200 each, are recommended. Employees in the departments of instruction are transferred to the per annum roll.

As the Army bill of 1908 provides mounts and horses for all officers of the Army below the grade of major required to be mounted, which carries with it similar provision for the Marine officers, as decided by the Comptroller, an increase in forage is provided for. An increase of \$50,000 in "Contingent, Marine Corps," is to equip the new quarters and barracks under construction.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following paragraph under the appropriation "Increase of the Navy":

That the final unobligated balances of all non-continuing annual appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, shall, in lieu of being covered into the Treasury, be available for use in new construction, and said balances are hereby reappropriated and made available for all purposes for which the appropriation "Increase of the Navy, construction and machinery," is available.

Last year there was turned into the surplus fund of the Treasury \$1,587,303.25, being the final unobligated balances of all non-continuing annual appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and it is estimated that about the same amount will be returned to the Treasury at the end of this fiscal year. These balances in the main were surpluses in the working appropriations of all the bureaus of the Navy Department. It is the opinion of the committee that if it be known by the various chiefs of the bureaus and officers in the Navy Department that any unobligated balances will revert to the benefit of the Navy in the way of new construction it will have a tendency to create further economy. Heretofore, there has been a disposition to expend the balances for articles not of absolute necessity, though perhaps useful, rather than turn the surplus into the Treasury, while if this paragraph be adopted new construction will result and the naval Service benefited thereby.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

The following paragraph at the end of the bill was the subject of a minority report, in which Mr. Hobson, as noted in another column, took decided ground against its adoption.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to use interchangeably among the several bureaus of the Navy Department the appropriations herein made during the fiscal year 1911, so far as such interchange may be necessary to consolidate the duties of said bureaus one with another, but nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize the expenditure of any appropriation for purposes other than those specifically provided by the terms of said appropriations, or the submission of estimates for the naval establishment for the fiscal year 1912, except in accordance with the order and arrangement of the Naval Appropriation Act for the year 1910.

The committee say: "This recommendation is made after careful consideration of a great mass of testimony taken in the hearings before the committee. The Secretary of the Navy submitted a plan to the committee for the reorganization of the Navy Department and a reorganization in the administration of navy yards and naval stations, and in accordance with said plan he likewise submitted revised estimates for the Naval Establishment, suggesting many changes in the form of the Appropriation bill. Owing to the fact that the plan was put into operation on Dec. 1, but a few days before Congress convened, the committee felt that it could not give legislative sanction to it. The committee had not prepared any plan of its own, nor is it prepared to submit any plan at this time. Accordingly, the committee recommends the trial of the present plan for one year, and therefore recommends the adoption of this paragraph in the bill."

ITEMS OF THE BILL.

Detailed items of appropriation carried by the bill as introduced follow:

Bureau of Navigation:	\$873,095.00
Transportation	130,000.00
Recruiting	15,000.00
Contingent	130,000.00
Gunnery exercises	940,440.00
Outfits on first enlistment	754,048.00
Maintenance of naval auxiliaries	10,000.00
Steaming exercises	70,167.65
Naval training station, California	85,182.23
Naval training station, Rhode Island	106,599.36
Naval training station, Great Lakes	24,875.76

Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.	70,605.86
Bureau of Ordnance:	
Procuring and handling ordnance material	5,425,000.00
Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder	1,150,000.00
Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.	150,000.00
New sights for 5-inch, 6-inch and 7-inch guns and modifying mounts	245,000.00
Fire-control instruments for ships of Navy	100,000.00
Lining and hooping to the muzzle 8-inch Mark V guns	60,000.00
Ammunition for ships	2,250,000.00
Rangefinders, etc., for turret pointer's sights	64,000.00
Equipment for turret ammunition hoists, etc.	500,000.00
Small-arms and machine guns	25,000.00
Purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances	500,000.00
Remodeling torpedoes	150,000.00
Naval defense mines, appliances and accessories	100,000.00
Torpedo station, Newport, R.I.	130,000.00
Experiments	100,000.00
Arming and equipping naval militia	125,000.00
Repairs, ordnance	30,000.00
Contingent, ordnance	9,500.00
Bureau of Equipment:	
Equipment of vessels	3,843,300.00
Coal and transportation	4,000,000.00
Contingent	10,000.00
Ocean and lake surveys	75,000.00
Depots for coal	110,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Maintenance of yards and docks	1,250,000.00
Contingent, Bureau of Yards and Docks	30,000.00
Bureau of Works:	
Navy yard, Boston, Mass.	105,000.00
Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.	100,000.00
Navy yard, New York, N.Y.	716,000.00
Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.	895,000.00
Naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	2,500,000.00
Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	215,000.00
Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.	48,250.00
Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.	885,000.00
Navy yard, Washington, D.C.	10,000.00
One 100-ton floating crane (to cost \$250,000.)	125,000.00
Plans and estimates required by Sec. 3663, Rev. Stat., and plans and specifications for public works	80,000.00
Repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations	700,000.00
Naval training station, Rhode Island	16,300.00
Indian Head, Md.	10,000.00
Fort Mifflin, Pa.	8,500.00
Magazine, Mare Island, Cal.	8,600.00
Magazine, Puget Sound, Wash.	21,600.00
Torpedo station, Rhode Island	57,100.00
Pacific coast torpedo station	145,000.00
Magazine, Olongapo, P.I.	8,800.00
Naval Observatory	10,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:	
Medical Department	315,000.00
Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	72,500.00
Transportation of remains	10,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:	
Provisions, Navy	7,471,070.97
Contingent	159,000.00
Freight	535,000.00
Bureau of Construction and Repair:	
Construction and repair of vessels	8,979,144.00
Improvement of plant at Portsmouth, N.H.	15,000.00
Boston, Mass.	20,000.00
New York, N.Y.	20,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	15,000.00
Norfolk, Va.	12,000.00
Charleston, S.C.	20,000.00
Mare Island, Cal.	15,000.00
Puget Sound, Wash.	15,000.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering:	
Steam machinery	6,256,000.00
Engineering, experimental and research work	20,000.00
For dredging	5,000.00
Marine Corps:	
Pay of officers, active list	911,263.00
Officers, retired list	158,800.00
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, active list	2,759,169.00
Enlisted men, retired list	94,556.00
Undrawn clothing	128,135.22
Mileage	55,000.00
Communication of quarters	83,500.00
Pay, civil force, office of the Major General, Commandant	3,771.28
Paymaster's Department	11,300.00
Office of the adjutant inspector	4,800.00
Quartermaster's Department	16,540.00
Provisional, Marine Corps	728,543.00
Clothing, Marine Corps	785,020.00
Fuel, Marine Corps	137,000.00
Military stores, Marine Corps	297,737.00
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps	282,000.00
Repairs of barracks, Marine Corps	110,000.00
Forge, Marine Corps	24,200.00
Communication of quarters, Marine Corps	80,500.00
Contingent, Marine Corps	420,000.00
Intelligence of the Navy:	
Construction and machinery	18,075,753.00
Torpedobots, submarines	1,659,971.00
Colliers	300,000.00
Armor and armament	11,594,622.00
Equipment	449,500.00

MR. HOBSON'S MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Hobson, in his minority report on the Naval bill, condemns in vigorous language the Meyer plan and approves that of Mr. Newberry. He recommends striking out the last paragraph of the Naval bill authorizing the Secretary to use interchangeably appropriations for the various bureaus of the Navy Department for the following reasons:

First—It makes a bad precedent against a sound policy of Congress established in the interest of public economy.

Second—By the Secretary of the Navy's own testimony the adoption is not necessary to a fair trial of his plan.

Third—Congressional action, putting the premature stamp of approval upon any plan in advance of trial would be unwise.

Fourth—The plan in question to be prematurely approved contains features unsound and unwise in principle and in practice, tending both toward lower efficiency and lower economy.

Fifth—The plan tends to harm the plant and equipment of the navy yards and their operation in time of war.

Sixth—It tends to harm the personnel at the navy yards and at large, injuring both the fighting officers and the manufacturing officers.

Seventh—It is bad for navy yard economy, being reactionary against consolidation and lowering the standard of workmanship and general economy, taking manufacturing work away from manufacturing officers and placing it in the hands of fighting officers.

Eighth—It is counter to the navy yard practice of all

other nations and the practice of private yards in America and abroad.

Ninth—Its adoption would be demoralizing to the naval Service.

Tenth—It would tend to impair the value of future hearings necessary to the proper performance of the duties of the Naval Committee and is against sound public policy.

Mr. Hobson contends that if the paragraph is necessary the Secretary has been violating existing law since Dec. 1, and the Newberry plan, he says, never had a fair trial.

To turn the work of repair over to private yards is, in the opinion of Mr. Hobson, to unfit the navy yards to repair large damages in time when the rapidity with which crippled vessels are repaired and put to sea may determine the control of the sea and the issue of the war. As the fighting officers would go to sea in war, the shore officers should be in charge in peace, to fit them for prompt action in war. This is the principle followed by every other navy. "The American fighting officer is capable of becoming in time a fighting engineer, to master all the functions of the ship afloat, but to make the same man, no matter how gifted or how high his attainments, the best fighting engineer afloat and the best manufacturing engineer ashore is a human impossibility. Just when this fighting officer is taking hold of his engineering work at sea is the worst time of all to try the impossible experiment of putting on his doubly burdened shoulders the task of mastering manufacturing ashore."

The Meyer plan, he holds, strikes at the efficiency of both line officers and naval constructors. In time it would necessitate the re-establishment of the Engineering Corps, the beginnings of which have been laid in the post-graduate course in engineering. On the reorganization of the navy yards under the Newberry plan "a clique of officers of the line inaugurated a concerted attack upon the Construction Corps, and, among other things, determined upon the overthrow of the Newberry plan as inaugurated at the navy yards, and to do this devised a plan of their own as a substitute." The round robin known as the Panther pamphlet is bitterly denounced, and it is said that its proposed plan was recommended by the Sperry and Swift boards, and finally adopted in many of its essentials by the Navy Department, every opportunity being availed of to discredit the Newberry plan and the work of the construction managers. The allegations of inefficiency brought by the Secretary before the Naval Committee have been discovered to be not founded on fact. In reality, during the short and eventful life of the Newberry plan, inaugurated just as the fleet returned, under conditions of the most exacting and difficult nature, the naval constructors made good.

Mr. Hobson charges that the President is only waiting upon the action of Congress in respect to the Meyer plan to concur with the Secretary of the Navy in disciplining the Chief Constructor and the Paymaster General for their frank criticism of the Secretary's plan. This will not only result in general demoralization in the Navy, but will prevent committees of Congress from obtaining in the future information to which they are entitled. Mr. Hobson thinks that if anyone should be punished it is the insubordinate clique of line officers who, in a mutinous spirit, promulgated the "Panther pamphlet."

Mr. Hobson is a hard hitter, and he does not spare himself in his assault upon the Navy Department.

Mr. Hobson argues for four battleships, instead of two, on the ground that a strong Navy is the best guarantee for peace, and with only two battleships per year our Navy would quickly drop to the position of a third class Power, while our country has the interests and responsibilities of a first class Power. When war comes it will be too late to either build or buy ships. Equilibrium in the Atlantic demands five battleships per year for the next seven years, and equilibrium in the Pacific two battleships per year. An expenditure of \$10,000,000 on battleships would have prevented the war with Spain.

ENGINEER CORPS INCREASE.

Representative Young's bill (H.R. 7117), providing for an increase in the Corps of Engineers, was reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs on March 23. As amended, it is thought it will pass both the Senate and House without any serious opposition. The only amendment that will be placed in the bill on the floor of the House is one that makes it effective July 1, 1910. Section 2, as reported, provides that vacancies in the Corps of Engineers can be filled from civil life. It reads:

Sec. 2. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers shall hereafter be filled, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the military service, by promotions from the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy: *Provided*, That vacancies remaining in any fiscal year after the assignment of cadets of the class graduating in that fiscal year may be filled from civil life as hereinafter provided: *And provided further*, That the proportion of any graduating class assigned to the Corps of Engineers shall not be less than the proportion which the total number of officers authorized at date of graduation for that Corps bears to the total number of officers authorized at same date for all branches of the Army to which cadets are eligible for promotion upon graduation, except when such a proportionate number is more than the number of vacancies existing at date of graduation plus the number of vacancies due to occur in the Corps of Engineers prior to the first day of the following January.

In his report upon the bill Representative Young says: "This bill has been very carefully considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. It has the approval, in substance and in all its details, of the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War." The bill will give an increase of five colonels, six lieutenant colonels, nineteen majors, seventeen captains and thirteen first lieutenants, making a total for the Corps of 248 officers. The increase proposed in this bill will be gradual and not fully accomplished until 1916, and the rate of promotion then resulting from the ratios of the different grades would be, approximately, to reach a captaincy, fourteen years; a majority, over twenty-six years; a lieutenant colonel, over thirty-five years, and a colonel, from thirty-nine to forty years. Such grades would be reached, therefore, approximately at ages 37, 49, 58 and 62. Such rate of promotion is based approximately upon that now provided by law for the Ordnance Department."

To show the need for the increase provided by this bill the committee quote from the reports of the Chief of Engineers for 1908 and 1909, the report of the Chief of Staff for 1908 and the reports of Secretaries Root and Taft and the unanimous endorsement of this bill by the National River and Harbor Congress. In the hearing before the House Military Committee March 10 Col. Frederic V. Abbot, Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, explained the method of preliminary training for young Engineers during the first two years of service, with district officers as actual instructors, passing from one large work to another, spending a short time at each, writing a thesis on what they have seen and learned, and

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VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., in a wireless despatch to the Navy Department March 20, states that the fleet at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is continuing its good work, and last week shows that the Louisiana on her four-hour full power trial made a speed of 18.942 knots. Baseball championship of the Atlantic Fleet has narrowed down to a death struggle for supremacy between the battleships Nebraska and Vermont. Three games between teams from these ships are scheduled to decide the championship. The first game has been won by the Nebraska by the score of 4, to 3, after eleven innings.

Passengers on the steamship Avon, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, who arrived at New York this week from a cruise of the Spanish Main, told of an interesting experience. When the Avon reached Guantanamo, on March 13, a quarantine enforcement prevented any of the passengers from going ashore. The North Atlantic squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Schroeder, was in the harbor, and the Avon's passengers received an invitation to go aboard. The fleet consisted of sixteen warships, from each one of which launch was sent, with a barge in tow, to take the tourists to the different vessels. Tea was served, and several forms of entertainment were provided by the sailors.

The mail address of the Tennessee and South Dakota will be "In care Postmaster, New York city," until further notice.

The Wisconsin will be considered as detached from the Atlantic Fleet from the date of the arrival of the vessel at Portsmouth, N.H.

The battleship Wisconsin has been ordered, at the request of the Louisiana delegation in Congress, to go to New Orleans the second week in April, to be present during the week of April 10-14, when the carnival of the Mystic Shriners occurs.

The U.S. scout cruiser Birmingham passed out the Virginia Capes March 20 for Monrovia, on the west coast of Africa.

Fitting ceremonies will attend the launching of the battleship Florida at the New York Navy Yard on Thursday, May 12. The Governor of Florida has been requested to name a sponsor for the christening of the vessel.

A report has been made to the Marine Department by Captain Heatter, of the whaling steamship Orion, that his vessel fouled her cable on what seemed a submerged wreck while taking a whale six miles south of Ucluelet. Captain Heatter is of the opinion that it may prove to be the British sloop of war Condor, which foundered in December, 1901, with 104 officers and men. The supposed wreck is in fifty fathoms of water.

Rear Admiral Edward H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., formerly commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, took charge of the navy yard, New York, on March 21 as commandant. He succeeds Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, who relinquished command March 19 to go as commander of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet at Hampton Roads. The heads of navy yard departments assembled at the commandant's office and met the new officer. Accompanying Admiral Leutze to his new home at the yard are Mrs. Leutze and Miss Marion Leutze, formerly leaders in Washington society. His son, Paymr. T. W. Leutze, is connected with the new accounting department of the yard.

The U.S.S. South Dakota was successfully docked in the new drydock at Mare Island Navy Yard on March 14, being the first vessel placed in the big structure which has just been completed by the Scofield Construction Company. The old stone dock has been inadequate for docking the vessels of the Pacific Fleet, and it has been necessary to send to Hunters Point all large ships sent to Mare Island for repairs. With the successful testing of the new dock this disadvantage has been removed, and when the fleet returns to Mare Island for repairs after target practice at Santa Barbara Channel all the vessels assigned to the yard will be docked there. Owing to the fact that controllers for the pumps of the new dock had not arrived from the East, it took several hours to pump the dock out. One pump ran slowly from 3:45 until 8:30 p.m., when it was found inadvisable to continue the work. The pump was started again next morning, when the dock was emptied, and it was found that the big cruiser was resting perfectly on every block. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson, Naval Constr. Henry T. Wright, Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers and Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon, all of Mare Island, constituted the naval board which inspected the dock preparatory to its acceptance. The appropriation was made in May, 1898, for a timber dock, and in July, 1899, the contract was awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, which was forced to abandon the work four or five years later. In the mean time the specifications had been changed to provide for a stone dock, and on Feb. 20, 1905, the contract was awarded to the Scofield Construction Company, the price being \$1,385,000. Alterations since authorized included the widening of the entrance to admit the largest vessels of the Navy; the extension of the quay wall, at a cost of \$50,000, and the installation of a crane rail, costing \$65,000, have brought the entire cost up to \$1,556,000. Owing to the unusual soil conditions and the location of the dock, at an angle of thirty degrees with the axis of the channel, unusual methods of construction were adopted, and the dock stands to-day as the only one in the world ever built entirely in open water, the contractors having adopted a caisson method in its construction.

Vessels of the U.S. Navy in the harbor of Corinto celebrated St. Patrick's day by a boat race between crews from the Princeton and the Yorktown, which was won by the former.

Twenty-three members of the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Annapolis, station ship at Tutuila, Samoa, assisted by several ladies of the officers' families, on the night of Dec. 23, 1909, rendered a program for the entertainment of the officers and crew of the ship and the civilians ashore in the new barracks of the native Fita-Fita Guard. The program was a splendid success in every way, and, aside from the enjoyable entertainment, furnished an appreciated break in the tropical monotony of Tutuila. As the show was the first to be given there for several years, the fact that there were no tiresome pauses between turns, which is an elemental characteristic of amateur performances, was a pleasant surprise to the audience. "As the beautifully decorated stage and the splendid success of the entertainment," writes correspondent, "were chiefly due to the ceaseless and untiring efforts of our executive officer, Lieut. W. K. Riddle, and Machinist John F. Green, the crew publicly wish to express their thanks and appreciation, and they gladly take this opportunity to do so." There were monologues, solos, songs by a quartet, funny sketches, bag boxing, sparring, selections by the orchestra, etc., and prizes were

offered as follows: Sparring contest, \$5; bag boxing, \$5; battle royal, \$5; best program number, \$10. The committee on arrangements was Messrs. W. Coleman, H. K. Miller, P. H. Mannion, S. S. Grant, F. R. Wilson, D. Moro. The officers of the ship are Capt. John F. Parker, Lieut. W. K. Riddle, Lieut. D. T. Ghent, P.A. Paymr. C. G. Mayo, Asst. Surg. H. F. Lawrence and W. Mach. J. F. Green.

A court-martial has been ordered at Port Royal April 4 for the trial of Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry, U.S.M.C. The court consists of Col. Paul St. Clair Murphy, president; Col. W. T. Waller, Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, retired, and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, with 1st Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, retired, as judge advocate. The charges against Lieutenant Berry are conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Bids will be opened May 7 for the construction of a general storehouse at the Puget Sound Yard, 250 feet long and 170 feet wide and four stories high. Bids for a fire protection system for the Boston Navy Yard will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks April 23. The specifications call for automatic sprinklers in a number of buildings and standpipes for others. The plan requires also 118 wet extinguishers.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended the bravery of S. L. Almon, machinist's mate, first class, on the U.S.S. Hopkins, who, on Feb. 14, when the accident occurred on that vessel, succeeded in getting the port blower started, and thereby quickly cleared the foo-room of steam. The Secretary also communication his appreciation of the prompt action and cool judgment of P. C. Mulligan, chief machinist's mate, and P. Aussresses, chief boatswain's mate, on the same occasion.

Dennis Horigan, who has been an employee of the Naval Observatory since his appointment, Aug. 14, 1858, in the administration of President Buchanan, has resigned at the age of seventy-seven. He has served under many well known Navy officers, including Professors Hall, Harkness, Newcomb, Eastman, Frisby and Skinner.

We mentioned recently the gallant saving of a young woman by a bluejacket at San Francisco, Cal., after she had jumped overboard from the deck of the U.S.S. California, but the despatches at the time did not give the name of the brave rescuer. A correspondent on board the U.S.S. California sends us the following additional facts: "When the young woman jumped overboard Boatswain's Mate George Sanderson, 1st class, was on watch on the quarterdeck, and instantly jumped after her, and after getting hold of her struck out for the gangway and succeeded in catching hold of the after-fender and hanging on with one hand until picked up by men who ran down the gangway. There was a strong tide running, and as Sanderson is not a young man (about fifty), with about twenty-nine years' service, if he had not caught the gangway the chances are both would have been drowned. You can judge what the tide was like when two men who jumped after him both were carried abaft the gangway and had all they could do to save themselves. One of the men got hold of the armor belt and the other young fellow had to have a lifebuoy thrown to him. The officer of the deck entered the event in the log. Another time Sanderson performed a brave act was in 1902, in the Kearsarge. On Sunday morning, just after quarters, he was walking on the port side of the forecastle talking with Gunner Beakes, then gunner's mate, when they heard "Man overboard." They ran over to starboard, and Sanderson jumped right over and dove down and got hold of a man named Ainders, who had fallen overboard and struck the armor belt, knocking him insensible. Sanderson was picked up by the steam launch."

Mr. George A. Reeder, a graduate of Cornell, is the first Y.M.C.A. secretary to ship on an American warship as a member of the crew in the capacity of a sort of unofficial chaplain. He is on the battleship Nebraska in the West Indies. It is the plan of the Y.M.C.A. organizers to extend this branch of their work to other ships of the fleet which have no chaplains regularly assigned to them. By the arrangement with the Navy Department, the international committee of the Y.M.C.A. furnishes the secretary and the Government furnishes his transportation, with mess and bunk. He messes with the petty officers. Mr. Reeder has with him an equipment of moving picture apparatus, games, books and writing outfit.

THE ARGENTINE NAVY.

Admiral Garcia, of the Argentine navy, who is now in this country looking after the building of its two new battleships, is quoted by the New York Sun as saying:

"There is no intention on the part of the Argentine government suddenly to build a big navy, but the plan is to increase it steadily. We have already eight big warships, but we have hitherto gone in more for the armored cruiser type than for the battleship. In Argentina we have obligatory service in the navy as well as in the army, and it has had splendid results in inculcating habits of discipline and order. In South American countries revolutions have been frequent, but in Argentina we have not had a revolution in fifteen years, and one of the main things that have contributed to this is the fact that our young men are taken in hand at a most impressionable age and given a military or a naval training. Our naval school is a very good one, in fact one of the best, for a high standard has been maintained ever since its establishment in 1877. The head of our navy is a vice admiral, as it is only in time of war that the rank of admiral is revived. There are seven rear admirals, of whom I rank fifth.

"As for the battleship contracts being awarded to American firms, concerning which some disposition has been manifested to find fault, I may say that the American shipbuilders won in open competition. They were not favored in any way. They were adjudged to offer the best conditions, financially and technically. Of course, these two ships are going to be very large, but to call them the biggest battleships in the world is a characterization that might hold good only for a short time, as every year the size keeps growing. But one remarkable thing about the two vessels we have contracted for will be their extraordinarily large coal capacity. They will have a steaming radius of more than 7,000 miles. We have had some good warships built in Italy, but I am confident that those that will be built here will be as good as can be turned out anywhere."

Admiral Garcia is only forty-eight, but he has been in the service for thirty-four years. He entered the navy the year before the Argentine naval school was established at Buenos Ayres. He belongs to one of the oldest Argentinian families, his great grandfather having been an officer in a famous grenadier regiment with General San Martin in the Argentinian war of independence. He speaks English well.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in our complete Navy table on page 892:

New Orleans, arrived at Honolulu March 24. Hopkins, sailed from San Pedro for Mare Island March 24. Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Louisiana, Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Missouri, Panther, Culgoa, Solace, Patuxent and Uncas, sailed from Guantanamo Bay for Hampton Roads March 24.

Yankton, Vestal and Vulcan, arrived at Hampton Roads March 25. Wisconsin, arrived at Hampton Roads March 24. Marcellus, arrived at Newport News March 25.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 23, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Simeon B. Smith to be a lieutenant (junior grade), Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Simeon B. Smith to be a lieutenant Jan. 31, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

The following named lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders from the dates set opposite their names, to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously confirmed: Gilbert Chase, July 1, 1909; Walton R. Sexton, July 24, 1909; Walter M. Falconer, Aug. 2, 1909; Henry N. Jenson, Sept. 3, 1909; Andrew T. Graham, Oct. 15, 1909; Arthur St. C. Smith, Oct. 23, 1909; Austin Kantz, Nov. 16, 1909; Hilary Williams, Dec. 4, 1909; William C. Asserson, Jan. 9, 1910.

The following named paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander from Jan. 16, 1910, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously confirmed: Jonathan Brooks, Eugene F. Hall, Franklin P. Sackett, David M. Addison, William T. Wallace, Victor S. Jackson, John R. Sanford and Herbert E. Stevens.

Naval Constr. Henry T. Wright, with the rank of lieutenant commander from March 17, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester to be a commander from Nov. 20, 1909, vice Knapp, promoted.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade), Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: Ernest A. Swanson, Charles H. Shaw, Earl R. Ship, Harold G. Bowen, William T. Lightle, Ross S. Culp and Sylvester H. Lawton, jr.

The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants Jan. 31, 1910, to fill vacancies: Ernest A. Swanson, Charles H. Shaw and Earl R. Ship.

Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber to be a medical inspector Dec. 13, 1910, vice Anderson, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert L. Norton to be a commander Feb. 20, 1910, vice Lloyd, jr., promoted.

Ensign Grafton A. Beall, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade), Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Edmund A. Brownmann, of Illinois, to be a chaplain from March 16, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 18, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensigns Virgil Baker and George C. Pegram to be lieutenants (junior grade).

The following named paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander: Charles R. O'Leary, Charles W. Eliason, Cuthbert J. Cleborne, John D. Robnett, George W. Pigman, jr., George W. Reeves, jr., Ray Spear and Christopher J. Peoples.

Promotion in the Navy.

Naval Constr. Henry Williams, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant commander.

S.O. 43, MARCH 17, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy having declared the U.S.S. Nina lost from March 15, 1910, the name of that vessel has been stricken from the Navy list.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

(U.S.S. Connecticut, Flagship.)

Fleet Special Order No. 12, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 10, 1910.

Referring to Commander-in-Chief's letter No. 13974, of March 2, 1910, relative to the program of events during Sports Week, the following results are announced:

Pulling races for department trophy: 1, Minnesota, 80 points; 2, Idaho, 44; 3, Mississippi, 32. (12 entries.) Pensacola cup: 1, Mississippi, 47 points; 2, Kansas, 25; 3, Idaho, 21. (10 entries.) San Pedro cup: 1, Mississippi; 2, Idaho; 3, Rhode Island. (9 entries.) Jamestown cup: 1, Minnesota; 2, New Hampshire; 3, Idaho. (10 entries.) Belmont cup: 1, Vermont; 2, Kansas; 3, Connecticut. (9 entries.) Drexel cup: 1, Vermont; 2, Minnesota; 3, Idaho. (10 entries.) Dunlap cup: 1, Minnesota; 2, New Jersey; 3, Idaho. (10 entries.) Battenberg cup: 1, Georgia; 2, Minnesota; 3, New Jersey. (6 entries.)

Sailing races for department trophy: 1, Idaho, 43 points; 2, Minnesota, 34; 3, Mississippi, 24.

Track athletics for department trophy:

100-yard dash: 1, Scott, Georgia, 10 1-5 secs.; 2, Guy, Rhode Island; 3, Cone, Missouri.

Running broad jump: 1, Decker, Mississippi, 20 ft. 2 ins.; 2, Watson, Nebraska, 19 ft. 6 ins.; 3, Vandermast, Kansas. 18 ft. 10 1-2 ins.

16-pound shotput: 1, Richardson, Yankton, 40 ft. 5 ins.; 2, Luddy, Missouri, 39 ft. 10 ins.; 3, Mischer, New Hampshire, 37 ft. 1 in.

220-yard dash: 1, Scott, Georgia, 24 secs.; 2, Johnson, Idaho; 3, Cone, Missouri.

One-half-mile run: 1, Davis, Minnesota, 2 mins. 20 secs.; 2, Pyette, Idaho; 3, Dillon, Connecticut.

16-pound hammer throw: 1, Northcroft, Missouri, 99 ft. 7 1-2 ins.; 2, Johnson, Minnesota, 85 ft.; 3, Hambach, New Hampshire, 84 ft. 11 ins.

Running high jump: 1, Watson, Nebraska, 5 ft. 5 ins.; 2, McCabe, Virginia, 5 ft. 4 ins.; 3, Olson, Missouri, 5 ft. 3 ins.

440-yard run: 1, Johnson, Idaho, 55 4-5 secs.; 2, Vachette, Connecticut; 3, Cone, Missouri.

Mile run: 1, Jones, Kansas, 5 mins. 28 1-5 secs.; 2, Hall, New Hampshire; 3, Loring, New Hampshire.

One-mile relay (4 men): 1, Connecticut, 3 mins. 56 secs.; 2, Idaho; 3, Minnesota.

Winning relay team: Narrance, Cachette, Dillon, Morris-Connecticut.

Gold medals carrying with them the fleet championship have been presented winners in each event.

Summary: 1, Idaho, 15 points; 2, Missouri, 11; 3, Georgia, 10.

There were entries from 15 ships.

Pulling races for department trophy (for vessels with complements less than 300): 1, Culgoa, 21 points; 2, Yankton, 16.

Swimming: (50 yards): 1, Olsen, Idaho; 2, Mellin, Connecticut; 3, McKinnon, Potomac. (24 entries.) (400 yards): 1, Olsen, Idaho; 2, Kane; 3, Shepard. (88 entries.)

One-half mile: 1, Olsen, Idaho; 2, Sheppard; 3, Grosvenor. (22 entries.)

A gold medal carrying with it the fleet championship has been presented the winner in each event.

The ships previously holding the various cups and trophies will deliver them to the winning ships as soon as possible, sending them on board in charge of an officer. The proper inscription will be placed upon the cups by the winning ships.

Commanding officers will report by letter to the Commander-in-Chief when trophies have been received on board.

A copy of this order will be posted on the crews' bulletins board.

SEATON SCHROEDER, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

NAVY DEATHS.

Edward Barry, gunner's mate, second class, U.S.N., retired, died Feb. 23, 1910, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

John E. Buckwalter, apprentice seaman, died March 10, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Arthur L. Burnett, apprentice seaman, died March 14, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Ray R. Conklin, apprentice seaman, died March 6, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Rade Grbitch, seaman, died March 5, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. St. Louis.

Benjamin Kavanaugh, passed assistant engineer, U.S.N., retired, died March 15, 1910, while a patient in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The following is a list of the names of the officer and enlisted men attached to the U.S.S. Nina, who are reported as having died on March 15, 1910: John S. Croghan, C. Bisan; John W. Adams, M.M., 1st C.; Sam Brown, O.S.; Frank J. Carrington, Sea; Louis Cline, Sea; William J. Connolly, C.P.; Frank B. Crockett, F., 1st C.; William J. Darcey, Sea; Jacob Deadwyler, C. cook; Ferdinand Drace, O.S.; Jake R. Eddiestone, O.S.; Cleveland Ervin, O.S.; Otto A. Faessell, M.M., 2d C.; Emil J. Foster, F., 2d C.; Clarence E. Fowler, C. Bisan, M.; Dudley C. Hadley, Sea; Emil Parkmen, Cox; Percy Pitts, F., 1st C.; Antoine Manghir, S.C., 1st C.; Howard Ladd, F., 2d C.; Charles Kathary, Ch. Q.M.; Charles A. Higginbotham, M.A., 1st C.; John O. Hanson, M.M., 1st C.; Fletcher L. Hallyburton, F., 1st C.; John Schelies, Boats, M., 2d C.; George Snipe, S.C., 2d C.; Abe Thaler, O.S.; Louis A. Troche, Ch. Q.M.; Toshiyasu Tsuchiya, W.R.S.; Tolando Van Dunk, C.P.; Roy K. Williams, Yeo, 2d C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 18.—Lieut. D. W. Bagley detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and additional duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty as aid on staff, commander Second Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Minnesota.

Lieut. C. F. Burt orders of Dec. 23, 1909, modified; to duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for instruction in Compass Office.

Ensign C. McCollum detached duty Vicksburg; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. V. Lowe detached duty Georgia; to duty New York.

Ensign E. L. McSheehy detached duty Milwaukee; to duty Vicksburg.

Ensign C. M. Austin orders of Feb. 24, 1910, modified; to duty Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Midshipman L. Townsend, Jr., detached duty Kansas; to duty New York.

Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.; to duty in command of Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Surg. C. C. Grieve detached duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.

Paymr. R. H. Woods detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty connection fitting out Delaware, and duty as pay officer when commissioned.

Paymr. Clerk J. A. Kelly, retired, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk H. Price, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked.

Note.—Commodore C. W. Bartlett, retired, died at Worcester, Mass., March 17, 1910.

MARCH 19.—Comdr. J. H. Shipley detached duty command Des Moines; to duty in Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. R. G. Peck, retired, detached duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Comdr. A. Moritz, retired, and T. Ryan, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Comdr. J. F. L. Lee detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty command Des Moines.

Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Procter detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Connecticut.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach detached duty Montana; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Williams detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Montana.

Lieut. J. S. Abbott detached duty Des Moines; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Y. S. Williams to duty Salem.

Lieut. N. E. Nichols detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Des Moines.

Lieut. C. P. Burt detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Des Moines.

Lieut. W. K. Wortman detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Kansas.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Kuder resignation as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted, to take effect April 1, 1910.

Asst. Paymr. I. D. Coyle detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty connection fitting out Delaware, and duty on board when commissioned.

Chap. A. A. McAlister, retired, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to home.

Chief Btsn. J. H. Doyle, retired, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Btsn. H. E. Olsen, retired, detached duty Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.; to home.

Btsn. P. H. Burns, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Chief Gun. C. H. Venable, retired, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Chief Gun. J. H. Shannon detached duty South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. C. O'Meara detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty South Dakota.

Chief Mach. A. A. Cathemani to duty Des Moines.

Chief Mach. L. H. Wentworth detached duty Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Mch. W. F. McCulloch, retired, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Mate J. M. Creighton, retired, detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Note.—P.A. Engr. B. Kavanaugh, retired, died at Washington, D.C., March 15, 1910.

MARCH 21.—Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. E. Brillhart to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. H. Comfort detached duty Connecticut; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Med. Insp. O. Diehl detached duty as fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet, on Charleston, and continue other duties.

Surg. E. M. Shipley detached duty Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.

Surg. G. B. Wilson detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on New York.

The following medical officers are detached from the places mentioned after their respective names and will proceed to the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction: P.A. Surgs. C. E. Ryder, New York Nautical Trainingship; H. A. Dunn, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; J. H. Payne, Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; W. Seaman, Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.; J. Stepp, Franklin navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and H. M. Tolfree, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached duty New York and Indiana; to duty Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. D. C. Cather detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.; to home and granted leave one month.

P.A. Surg. R. A. Warner detached duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty New York Nautical Trainingship Newport.

Asst. Surg. R. Hayden to duty Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr detached duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Lawrence detached duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. E. V. Van detached duty Mississippi; to examination for promotion, Washington, D.C., and upon completion wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Stibbens detached duty Pennsylvania; to examination for promotion, Washington, D.C., and upon completion wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Rhoaders detached duty Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

The following medical officers are detached from duty at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., and are assigned to duty as mentioned after their respective names: A.A. Surgs. W. H. Connor to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa; C. B. Camerer to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Riddick to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; E. W. Phillips to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; F. W. Thompson to Navy Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. A. McMullin to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; G. R. W. French to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; W. L. Irvine to Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; A. B. Davidson to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; H. E. Jenkins to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; I. W. Robbins to Pennsylvania; D. C. Walton to Scorpion; G. E. Thomas to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Bass to New York; G. E. Robertson to Mississippi.

P.A. Paymr. F. J. Daly to duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

P.A. Paymr. A. Hovey-King detached duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Chap. E. A. Brodmann to duty New York.

Paymr. Clerk A. Hesford and W. H. Washburn appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk R. H. McCulloch appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.

The U.S.S. Wisconsin has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The U.S.S. Alert was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 21, 1910.

MARCH 22.—Capt. J. E. Holler, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Gherardi detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty connection fitting out Delaware, and duty as navigating officer when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchison detached duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Shaw, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Lieut. W. K. Riddle detached duty Annapolis, Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman W. Smith detached duty Montana; to duty Severn.

Midshipman H. T. Settle and F. L. Shea detached duty Wisconsin; to duty New York.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Whitmore detached duty Wisconsin; to duty connection fitting out Delaware and duty on board when placed in commission.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Dodge detached duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to duty California.

A.A. Surg. W. A. Bloedow detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty connection fitting out North Dakota, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Asst. Paymr. P. A. Clarke detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty connection fitting out North Dakota, and duty as pay officer when commissioned.

Naval Constr. J. G. Tawresy detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty as superintending contractor, works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, New Jersey.

Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard detached duty works New York Shipbuilding Company, and continue other duties.

Naval Constr. W. P. Robert detached duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Asst. Naval Constr. A. B. Court detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. O. Grawne detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. J. A. Oliver detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Connecticut.

Mach. A. Peterson detached duty Connecticut; to duty New Hampshire.

Pharm. W. H. Huntington, retired, detached duty Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to home.

MARCH 23.—Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton detached duty member of the General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Special Service Squadron, on Montana.

Capt. C. E. Fox to duty as commandant of the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Capt. C. B. T. Moore when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. E. E. Caphart to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Raby when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. H. Powell detached duty Yankton; to duty as aid on staff, commander-in-chief, U.S. Special Service Squadron, on Montana.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as aid on staff, commander-in-chief, U.S. Special Service Squadron, on Montana.

Ensign F. D. Pryor detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Buffalo.

Chief Mach. C. J. Burke, retired, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Mach. J. Quill detached duty California; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

The U.S.S. Galveston was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., March 23, 1910.

Note.—Rear Admiral J. Entwistle, retired, died at Pater- son, N.J., March 23, 1910.

MARCH 24.—Rear Admiral J. B. Milton commissioned a rear admiral from Jan. 9.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Z. Johnston to duty executive officer Constellation and additional duty at naval training station, Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith when discharged treatment naval hospital, Annapolis, granted sick leave six weeks.

Ensign G. E. Lake detached Dolphin; to duty as Attaché, Tokio.

Ensign J. H. Hoover detached Chester and continue treatment naval hospital, New York.

Midshipman C. A. Schipper, Wisconsin; to Chester.

Act. Asst. Surg. S. D. Hart detached Medical School, Wash- ington; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. B. Cecil detached Medical School, Wash- ington; to Wisconsin.

Btsn. E. Sweeney detached Southerly; to duty Asiatic Station.

Gun. A. E. Skinner detached Indiana; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Gun. H. A. Pinkerton detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk; to duty Idaho.

Gun. T. C. Wester detached Idaho; to naval station, Guan- tanamo.

Capt. H. V. C. Wetmore detached Indians; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Mach. E. W. Dobie detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island; to California.

Paymr. Clerk S. M. Katzer appointed a paymaster's clerk; to duty North Dakota.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

All officers absent from stations in the United States on special temporary duty with the Expeditionary Brigade, U.S. Marines, I.C.Z., Panama, detached from stations and duties at former posts on March 14, 1910, to continue present duty with Expeditionary Brigade.

MARCH 17.—1st Lieut. B. S. Berry orders March 16 re- vealed.

MARCH 22.—Col. W. P. Biddle detached command marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., continue present duty commanding Expeditionary Brigade, U.S. Marines, Panama.

Lieut. Col. F. C. Moses detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to continue duty as military aid to commander, Nicaraguan Expeditionary Squadron.

Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., detached headquarters U.S. M.C., to continue duty as paymaster of Expeditionary Bri- gade, U.S. Marines, Panama.

Capt. T. E. Backstrom detached U.S.S. Wisconsin when placed out of commission to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Capt. F. C. Lander detached recruiting district of Penn- sylvania, to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Delaware when placed in commission.

First Lieut. H. T. Vulte detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to recruiting district of Pennsylvania, relieving Capt. F. C. Lander.

Second Lieut. R. S. Geiger detached U.S.S. Wisconsin when placed out of commission to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MARCH 23.—Capt. F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., to headquarters U.S.M.C., upon arrival in the United States, and report to the major general, commandant.

Capt. George Van Orden and 1st Lieut. C. F. Williams to headquarters U.S.M.C., report in person to major general, commandant, upon arrival of the U.S.S. Prairie at Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. G. M. Kincaide to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. W. T. Hoadley to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. W. G. Wise, Jr., to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. W. T. Hadley to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. C. M. Ginko, to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Philadelphia, Pa.

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First

ENGINEER CORPS INCREASE.

(Continued from page 883.)

then moving to another large work and examining it and submitting a thesis. On Jan. 20, 1910, the Corps had 1,724 independent pieces of work of different characters under way, an average of about ten different classes of work for each officer. River and harbor work furnishes experience in the same work as that required, is of inestimable value for war, and gives the United States a full return for the expense of maintaining the Corps in peace. It was suggested that Engineers performing civil work could be carried as a separate organization, paid out of the river and harbor appropriation; those on military duty to be paid from the Army appropriation. Colonel Abbot did not think that this was practicable.

General Mackenzie said it was the intention to put an assistant engineer in charge of districts if proper conditions should arise. A few such cases are now in contemplation. General Mackenzie doubted whether there would be many, if any, such transfers. The Chief of Engineers would not object to have this proviso cut out of the bill. There could be found graduates in the lower grades that would make first class Engineers. General Mackenzie is not in favor of giving additional rank and pay to Engineer officers assigned to District of Columbia work, as such assignments impaired their efficiency, though it did not necessarily take officers out of the active practice of their profession.

The committee wished to know whether any districts at present are in charge of first or second lieutenants, and General Mackenzie said the only case is at Los Angeles, where Lieutenant Leeds is in charge, because no officer of higher rank has been available for that work. The relations between Lieutenant Leeds and his assistant engineers are altogether pleasant. General Mackenzie said there had been only one or two cases where a comparatively young man was by some accident thrown into a district, and they had arisen because of a shortage of officers or impossibility of getting an officer of wider experience. With the proposed increase the shortage of officers would disappear and such cases would not recur.

Mr. Slayden sought to get at the comparative worth of the civilian and the Army engineers, and wanted to know whether military training is essential for efficient engineering work. General Mackenzie would not go to the point of saying it was essential, although valuable for the superintendence or management of engineering work. The bill provides for the transfer to the Corps of officers from the Army at large in case there are too few cadets.

Referring to the criticism that the bill increased too much in the higher grades, General Mackenzie said the ratios in those grades were identical with the organization of the Ordnance Department. Officers of the Engineer Corps who have resigned to go into private employment in the last seven or eight years, as specified by Colonel Abbot, are 2d Lieut. Francis F. Longley, 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett, Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Major Cassius E. Gillette, Capt. Robert P. Johnston, Major John S. Sewell, 2d Lieut. John A. Holabird, Capt. John H. Poole.

Mr. William H. Burr, of New York, paid a tribute to the "high character and excellence of the work which has been done, and is being done, by the Engineer Corps of the Army," and he stated emphatically that "our position in this matter is not one which should be taken as in any way critical of that work. We simply desire to improve, so far as that may be possible, the position of the civil engineers now in the employ of the Corps of Engineers."

"Mr. Sulzer: Then do you contend that a civilian engineer employed in this line of work should have the same rank and grade as an engineer in the Regular Army?"

"Mr. Burr: The same relative rank and grade with the limit as given in the amendment."

"Mr. Sulzer: And the same compensation?"

"Mr. Burr: We have not any of us stated that matter definitely, because it is, to a certain extent, subordinate; but it seems to me that if a civilian engineer is doing the same work, carrying the same burden, that he should have the same compensation. But that is not a matter which I should insist upon."

The President's view was given as follows by General Bell toward the close of the hearing: "The President of the United States stated to the academic board in my hearing two years ago that he was very doubtful of the wisdom of taking so many graduates from an exclusively military school maintained by the Government for the education of Army officers and putting them in a corps where a great part of their work was civil engineering, and I disagreed with that opinion at that time. But subsequently, upon investigation of the matter, I changed my view, and I asked the President the other day if he was still of the same opinion, and he told me he was, and that I was at liberty to so quote him in my testimony."

The chief point made by the Chief of Staff was that the supply of officers graduated from West Point is none too large now to supply the other branches of the Army with instructors, and that it becomes a question of great importance to the Army whether the Corps of Engineers should continue to have its officers provided exclusively from West Point, while other branches of the Service get only a small proportion of their officers from that source. Only forty-three per cent. of the officers of the Army are provided by West Point, and for the last ten years it has furnished less than one-third of the total number of officers commissioned in the Army. While under the present system all the vacancies in the Corps could be furnished by the graduating class, even if the number of the vacancies reached fifty, General Bell did not think the vacancies would be so filled. Referring to the original draft of the bill, he recommended the substitution of the words "may be consistent with the interests of the military service" for the word "practicable" in Section 2 of the bill as more definite; also that the words "selected as heretofore" be stricken out as unnecessary, since there is no rule governing selection. Forty or fifty years ago, General Bell said, there were officers in the Engineer Corps not graduates of West Point, but for a long time every officer of the Corps has been an Academy graduate.

Asked by Mr. Hay whether better officers for the Corps could not be got from the Army at large than from civil life, General Bell spoke of the high character of the engineering education given to men by many institutions in the country, and was certain that many of these graduates would be eminently qualified to do the work of civil engineering conducted by the Corps, but the military training received at West Point was of great importance to an officer in carrying on the work of the Corps. While the Service schools of the Army would train Engineer officers coming in from civil life in their military duties, in West Point there is special education in the value of truth, which is not so strenuously insisted upon at other institutions, and the result is a higher degree of accuracy of statement among the graduates of the Military Academy. By this statement he

did not wish to be construed as reflecting upon the veracity of the graduates of other institutions, but as merely emphasizing the effect upon the mind of a youth of making accuracy of statement one of the chief qualities to be developed in an officer.

Many educational institutions in the United States give technical education in civil engineering. General Bell thought, which makes that provided at West Point appear elementary. Graduates of such institutions, he felt, would be willing to accept commissions as second lieutenants in the Engineers, and would be better qualified as civil engineers than the average graduate of West Point now entering the Corps. Then General Bell said: "The engineer problems presented to and solved by the Corps of Engineers are similar in all respects to those which are presented to and solved by engineers in civil life every day, and there are thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands, of men in civil life all over the world performing civil engineer duties of a character similar in all respects to those performed by the Corps of Engineers. Indeed, it must be admitted that some of the problems solved by civilian engineers are more intricate than those which have been presented thus far to the Corps of Engineers."

The mobile army should receive its equitable share of the "best talent graduated from West Point," in his opinion. Because a man is sufficiently brilliant to stand at the head of his class is all the more reason he should not be lost to the mobile army by being assigned to civil engineering work. The Corps of Engineers has hundreds of professional civil engineers in its employ who have direct charge of the work performed by the Corps. General Bell expressed the wish that all the officers of the Army might be furnished by West Point, but since that cannot be at present, he believed the Corps of Engineers should get only its proportionate share of cadets, and should, with the rest of the Army, make up the remainder by appointments from civil life. The Ordnance Department has intricate and technical work, and the problems it has to wrestle with are as difficult as those of the Corps of Engineers in civil engineering. The O.D. gets its officers wholly from details of the line, and General Bell did not think the civil work of the Engineers should entitle them to take the graduates to which the O.D. would be entitled because of its technical and mathematical military work, and yet, if the Corps is increased and the number of cadets assigned to it annually is increased, this will be the case, unless the corps of cadets is increased.

The Chief of Staff exhibited this table, giving the ratio in the Engineer Corps of officers in each grade to the total number in the corps:

	Brig. gens.	Lieut. cols.	Majs.	Capt.	Lts.
Previous to 1898	.009	.035	.110	.220	.275
Under Act of July 5, 1898	.008	.055	.110	.220	.276
Under Act of Feb. 2, 1901	.006	.044	.087	.175	.250
Under Act of April 23, 1904	.005	.052	.080	.170	.230
Under proposed act	.004	.060	.089	.206	.242
Medical Corps as now provided by law	.003	.030	.050	.220	*0.697
Line, exclusive of engineers, as now provided by law	.007	.032	.041	.098	.309
"Captains or lieutenants."					.518
Total					1,056,252.00

SENATE PASSES MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Senate on March 22 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill with a number of amendments, which will now take the bill to conference. As passed by the Senate the items of appropriation are:

Permanent establishment	\$305,300.00
Extra pay of officers of Army, detached service	28,800.00
Military Academy band, field musicians, general Army service, Cavalry or enlisted men on detached service, and special duty pay	200,509.87
Pay of civilians and teachers	76,810.00
Current and ordinary expenses	137,098.00
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses	51,880.00
Buildings and grounds	1,056,252.00
Total	\$1,856,649.87

The amount appropriated for support of the Military Academy in the bill passed last year was \$2,531,521.33, or \$674,871.46 more than carried by the present measure.

The total is an increase of \$1,400 over the amount voted by the House, the Senate having made the following changes: In the department of drawing the pay of the attendant and skilled photographer is increased by \$400, to \$1,500. The Senate adds provision for gymnasium apparatus in the Cavalry drill hall to cost \$1,000, and, striking out the House paragraph providing \$10,000 for construction of quarters for civilian employees, appropriates \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for an organ for the new chapel.

The Senate retains the House paragraph increasing the corps of professors from seven to eight and providing "that the head of the department of English and history shall hereafter have the same status as the professors at the head of the other departments of instruction at the Military Academy, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a civilian in the department of English and history, U.S. Military Academy, a professor at the Military Academy, with the rank, pay, allowances, title and status of the other professors: *Provided further*, That the provisions of law relating to retirement for disability in line of duty shall not apply in the case of this professor until after he shall have served fifteen years at the Military Academy."

The Senate amends the language relating to the professor of military hygiene, to read: "Hereafter any officer detailed from the Medical Corps of the Army as senior medical officer of the post at the Military Academy, whose rank shall not be below that of lieutenant colonel, shall be the professor of military hygiene."

The provision for the purchase of Ladycliff Academy, which failed in the House on a point of order, the Senate places in the bill as follows:

"The Secretary of War is authorized to purchase for the use of the U.S. Military Academy, the buildings and

grounds known as Ladycliff Academy, formerly Cranston's Hotel, adjacent to the Military Academy reservation, from the appropriation 'For continuing the work of increasing the efficiency of the U.S. Military Academy and to provide for the enlargement of buildings and for other necessary work of improvement in connection therewith,' authorized in Acts of June 28, 1902; April 28, 1904; March 3, 1905, and June 28, 1906, in accordance with the general plan approved by the Secretary of War Jan. 27, 1904."

As further amendments to the bill the Senate adds the following, which have been heretofore reported in these columns as separate measures passed by the Senate:

(S. 2325.)—Hereafter, [for six years from July 1, A.D. 1910], whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the U.S. Military Academy, his successor may be admitted to the Academy; and the corps of cadets is hereby increased to meet this provision.

The bracketed clause in this paragraph was added in the passage of the Academy bill.

(S. 5576.)—The portion of the Act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1901, prescribing penalty for hazing, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to the practice of hazing, such regulations to prescribe dismissal, suspension, or other adequate punishments for infractions of the same, and to embody a clear definition of hazing.

"Sec. 2. That any cadet who shall be charged with offenses under such regulations which would involve his dismissal from the Academy shall be granted, upon his written request, a trial by a general court-martial, and any cadet dismissed from the Academy for hazing shall not thereafter be appointed to the corps of cadets nor be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army or Navy or Marine Corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

"Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

(S.J. Res. 70.)—The regulations of the U.S. Military Academy upon the subject of hazing having been modified, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to dispose of any cases which are now pending, and in which final action has not yet been taken, under the provisions of said regulations as modified.

The above paragraph refers to the three cadets already recommended for suspension, Bodine, Boykin and Rayner. No effort was made to include a provision for restoring cadets already expelled, and whose pleas for restoration are now being made in separate measures by their Congressmen.

(S.J. Res. 74.)—Authorizing the Secretary of War to permit the attendance for instruction at the Military Academy of Mr. Juan Torreolla y Rooney, of Cuba, without expense to the United States.

A committee amendment to the bill by the Senate grants the consent of Congress to the acceptance by officers of the Army, in the discretion of the President, of such military details under the governments of Cuba and Panama as may be requested by the Presidents of these Republics; provided, that such details shall not exceed five in number.

An amendment made on the floor of the Senate places the following paragraph at the end of the bill:

Hereafter in construing the Act of Congress approved Feb. 24, 1897, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces," the decision of the War Department as to the right of any person to be held and considered to have been mustered into the Service of the United States under the provisions of said act shall be conclusive, and no claim shall be allowed or considered under said act after the first day of January, 1911.

Mr. Warren explained the amendment by saying: "Usually the laws stipulated some date of limitation, but subsequent acts would open up the matter anew. Under the law of Feb. 24, 1897, it was provided that certain Volunteer officers of the Civil War period shall be held and considered to have been mustered into the service of the United States in certain grades and from certain dates. The question is one which for more than forty years was left by common consent to the War Department for decision, and more than a hundred thousand cases were decided by the War Department. Lately the country has been flooded with circulars importuning former Volunteer soldiers or their heirs to reopen their claims, placing them in the hands of attorneys or agents, of course, with the assurance that perhaps further moneys might be collected in the readjustment of remuster. To furnish upon request copies of the papers in such cases would cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in the long run, because in adjusting a remuster very many rolls and papers have to be examined, since the changing of position of one man changes the relative position of many others; and hence, while a bright clerk may soon examine the records and from his notes present the result in concise and correct form, yet to honor a request for copies of all the papers affecting the remuster of a certain individual would result in mountains of correspondence and copying. The proposed amendment to this bill extends the time to Jan. 1, 1911, which is more than enough time to finish unsettled claims, if any such remain."

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on March 21 passed S. 5008, to encourage rifle practice and promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, U.S. magazine rifles and appendages, not of the existing Service model and not necessary for reserve supply, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training. Issue to be made under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War providing for proper care and for return of the property when required and such other requirements as he may consider necessary. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities and civilian rifle clubs, including cost of ammunition, prizes, necessary material and appliances and expense of competitions among students, including necessary traveling expenses and per diem of the persons designated by the Secretary of War to superintend; competitions to be conducted by the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the National Board. There are at the present time ninety-three universities, colleges and schools where Army officers are detailed, with an enrollment in the military departments of 22,910. Of this number only 3,239 receive outdoor instruction and 9,748 gallery practice. In addition to the above institutions there are twenty-eight private military schools, with an approximate attendance of 2,500. Through lack of proper facilities such practice as they have is of little value. That the work being done in

foreign countries in developing rifle practice is far in advance of that in this country is the National Rifle Association's claim.

The Senate on March 22 passed, without amendment, S. 1119, to authorize the nomination and appointment of Frank de I. Carrington, late a major of Infantry in the U.S. Army, to the office of major of Infantry in the U.S. Army, as of the same lineal and relative rank as that held by him at the date of the Executive order dismissing him from the Army. Major Carrington was graduated from West Point and was appointed second lieutenant of Infantry June 14, 1878. While major in the 1st Infantry, in the Philippines, in April, 1903, he was detached to command a battalion of Philippine Scouts. In March, 1904, he was detached and ordered to bring his battalion of Scouts to the St. Louis Exposition. The Philippine government made an appropriation of \$3,000 for a building and making an exhibit at said exposition, and this sum was delivered to Major Carrington. On the settlement of his accounts it was discovered that vouchers to the amount of 500 pesos were fictitious. Major Carrington was ordered to return to the Philippines. He was indicted in the civil courts of the islands and convicted, from which judgment of the civil courts he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending the appeal, court-martial proceedings were instituted in the Philippines, and he was convicted on substantially the same charges for which he had been tried by the civil courts. The Supreme Court reversed the civil courts of the Philippines, and dismissed the proceedings against Major Carrington.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying about \$34,000,000, was passed by the Senate on March 24. The amendments adopted called for about \$195,000 additional to the amount of the bill as passed by the House March 15.

The Senate on March 18 passed, with minor amendments, H.R. 19628, to authorize the Lawton and Fort Sill Electric Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation. The House on March 21 concurred in the Senate amendments.

On March 21 the Senate passed S. 5927, to aid in the completion of a Revolutionary War memorial structure at Point Pleasant, Va.

The Senate on March 21 voted a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of Charles F. Kieffer, major and surgeon, U.S.A.

The Senate Committee on Pensions on March 21 agreed to report favorably bills to grant pensions of \$5,000 a year to Frances F. Cleveland, widow of ex-President Grover Cleveland, and Mary Lord Harrison, widow of ex-President Benjamin Harrison. At the same time the committee declined to report a bill which would place ex-President Roosevelt on the retired list as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and give him \$10,000 a year for the remainder of his life. The bill, which would give \$10,000 a year to Mr. Roosevelt, does not mention him specifically by name, but applies to "ex-Presidents of the United States." At the same time, it could not affect anyone except Mr. Roosevelt at the present date.

Mr. Penrose on March 23 in the Senate submitted a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 23311), providing that not more than one of the proposed battleships shall be built by the same contracting party.

The Vice President has appointed Mr. Wetmore and Mr. McEnery members of the board of visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of the cadets at the Naval Academy.

Mid a burst of oratory, by unanimous vote, the House on March 23 passed the Loud bill in an amended form providing for the raising of the Maine. The bodies that are still in the ill-fated ship are to be taken up and given a proper interment in a national cemetery. In every session of Congress a large number of bills providing for a number of different plans of raising the wreck and paying the appropriate honor to those who perished in her have been introduced. But for a number of reasons all of them have failed of passage, and the Maine has laid undisturbed for eleven years. Some of the most impassioned speeches have been delivered against disturbing the wreck. Even now it is said that there is some opposition in the Senate to the passage of the Loud bill. The work is to be done by the War Department, and an appropriation of \$100,000 is carried by the bill. No limit of cost is fixed by the bill as it was passed by the House, and the War Department is expected to ask for additional funds if they are needed. Under amendment by which the wreck is either to be raised or removed, it is expected that the War Department will blow up the ship if it finds that it cannot be raised.

The House passed the Pension bill, carrying appropriations of about \$156,000,000, March 24. Nearly the entire session was occupied by a contest, made chiefly by Republicans, against the provision of the measure as reported from the Committee on Pensions for the abolition of the eighteen pension agencies now in operation throughout the country. By a vote of 76 to 94 the House refused to overrule the recommendations of the committee.

The bill to reorganize and enlist the U.S. Naval Academy band (H.R. 89) was passed by the House on March 21, amended by addition of the proviso at the end of the bill, which will now read:

That the Naval Academy band shall consist of 1 leader, who shall have the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; 1 second leader, with pay at the rate of \$50 per month; 29 musicians, first class, and 11 musicians, second class; and shall be paid from "Pay of the Navy," Sec. 2. That the members of the Naval Academy band as now organized shall be enlisted in the Navy and credited with all prior service of whatever nature as members of said band, as shown by the records of the Naval Academy and the pay rolls of the ships and Academy; and the said leader and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other enlisted men of the Navy. Provided, That no back pay shall be allowed to the leader or to any member of said band by reason of the passage of this act.

In favorably reporting the bill (H.R. 125) "to promote the cause of international peace and arbitration," introduced last session by Mr. Hobson, the House Naval Committee on March 22 amend the bill to read: "That after the passage of this Act, whenever new vessels of war are authorized to be constructed or purchased, a sum not exceeding [one-tenth] one-twentieth of one per centum of the amount authorized for their total cost may be set aside by Congress from the first appropriation toward their construction or purchase, for the purpose of promoting the cause of peace and arbitration between nations, to be expended under the direction of the executive committee of the American Group of the International Union, in conference with the Secretary of State, and said amount shall be available until expended." The committee say: "As America is a peace nation, and only has national security and international

foreign countries in developing rifle practice is far in advance of that in this country is the National Rifle Association's claim.

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The House passed the Pension bill, carrying appropriations of about \$156,000,000, March 24. Nearly the entire session was occupied by a contest, made chiefly by Republicans, against the provision of the measure as reported from the Committee on Pensions for the abolition of the eighteen pension agencies now in operation throughout the country. By a vote of 76 to 94 the House refused to overrule the recommendations of the committee.

The bill to reorganize and enlist the U.S. Naval Academy band (H.R. 89) was passed by the House on March 21, amended by addition of the proviso at the end of the bill, which will now read:

That the Naval Academy band shall consist of 1 leader, who shall have the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; 1 second leader, with pay at the rate of \$50 per month; 29 musicians, first class, and 11 musicians, second class; and shall be paid from "Pay of the Navy," Sec. 2. That the members of the Naval Academy band as now organized shall be enlisted in the Navy and credited with all prior service of whatever nature as members of said band, as shown by the records of the Naval Academy and the pay rolls of the ships and Academy; and the said leader and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other enlisted men of the Navy. Provided, That no back pay shall be allowed to the leader or to any member of said band by reason of the passage of this act.

In favorably reporting the bill (H.R. 125) "to promote the cause of international peace and arbitration," introduced last session by Mr. Hobson, the House Naval Committee on March 22 amend the bill to read: "That after the passage of this Act, whenever new vessels of war are authorized to be constructed or purchased, a sum not exceeding [one-tenth] one-twentieth of one per centum of the amount authorized for their total cost may be set aside by Congress from the first appropriation toward their construction or purchase, for the purpose of promoting the cause of peace and arbitration between nations, to be expended under the direction of the executive committee of the American Group of the International Union, in conference with the Secretary of State, and said amount shall be available until expended." The committee say: "As America is a peace nation, and only has national security and international

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peace and justice in view in the maintenance of armaments, this committee deems it a happy provision for this practical aid to the cause of arbitration and peace to come through the Committee on Naval Affairs, and with the provision for new naval vessels."

The House Naval Committee on March 22 favorably reported H.R. 131, to equalize the rank, pay and allowances of the sword master at the Naval Academy with corresponding position at the Military Academy.

A favorable report was made on March 24 by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions on a bill introduced by Representative Anthony, of Kansas, which places Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Topeka, Kas., on the pension roll at \$100 per month. This is one of the largest private pension bills that has been reported by the House Committee in recent years. The committee, in taking its action, was influenced by the fact that General Caldwell is one of the few surviving corps commanders of the Civil War. He was placed in command of a corps at the battle of Gettysburg.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7273, Mr. Warren.—To provide for the protection of national military parks.

S. 7282, Mr. Overman (for Mr. Taliaferro).—To authorize the appointment of James M. Alden a lieutenant in the Navy and for his retirement.

S. 7308, Mr. Burton.—Providing for the creation of a National Board of Sanitary Inspectors to be composed of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, the head of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Said board to designate one or more officers of the Army, Navy and Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, either on the active or retired list, to inspect all buildings and offices used by the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia at least once in three months.

S. 7320, Mr. Perkins.—To provide for publicity in the making of government contracts.

S. 7322, Mr. Curtis.—Authorizing the President to appoint William F. de Niedman, first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., as lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S.A., and place him on the retired list.

H.R. 23143, Mr. Cox, of Ohio.—That in determining, in the administration of pension laws, the length of service given by soldiers and sailors of this Government in the late Civil War said service shall be computed from the date of enlistment as shown by official records to the date of discharge.

H.R. 23256, Mr. Stafford.—Granting a right of way to the Milwaukee, Sparta and Northwestern Railway Company, across the U.S. Artillery target range and maneuver grounds near Sparta, Monroe county, Wis.

H.R. 23211, Mr. Foss.—The Naval Appropriation bill. Given in detail in another column.

H.R. 23390, Mr. Campbell.—To authorize the President to appoint William F. De Niedman, first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., as first lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S.A., and place him on the retired list.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., March 23, 1910.
Mr. Marshall, of New York city, arrived at Fort Strong last week to make an extended visit with Lieut. Fordyce Perego. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton, of Fort Warren, here only three months, have received orders to depart for Fort Slocum. They are delighted with the move, as Mrs. Horton comes from Newark, N.J. Mr. McPhillis, of Hyde Park, spent Thursday with Dr. and Mrs. Newton, of Fort Revere. Lieut. George Norton spent Sunday at his home in Allston. Mr. Jean Lavelle, of the Harvard Medical School, spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Forse.

The district commander has called a meeting of all the athletic officers in the harbor to arrange a season of ball games and to provide a pennant. Grading for a new baseball diamond is being done on the old golf links at Fort Revere. When completed this will be the best ball ground in the harbor.

Miss Elizabeth Atwater left Fort Warren for her home in Newark, N.J., after an extended visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton. Coms. Sergt. James White has deserted from Fort Strong, leaving his wife and family destitute. An investigation is being made of his office records.

There is a determined effort on the part of the Seaman's Union of Boston to have the law repealed making it an offense to assist or advise a sailor to desert. The present law provides a punishment by the state authorities of \$200 fine and six months' imprisonment for this offense. At the last session of the state Legislature the vote to repeal this law lacked but two votes of being successful. The intention of the repeal is obvious. Enlisted men of the Navy would be able upon desertion to seek a good berth on a commercial ship and thereby avoid arrest by the naval authorities.

Naval and military society of Boston Harbor is much interested in the arrival of Admiral M. Domecq Garcia, of the Argentine navy, who with his staff has taken up residence in Quincy. They are to remain two years to inspect the work of construction of two large battleships being built at the Fore River shipyard. Many entertainments have been planned by the local clubs and officers of the Army and Navy. One interesting feature of their arrival is the renewed interest in the study of the Spanish language. Major Fitzgerald, of Boston, has recommended the introduction of a Spanish course in local schools, in view of the increasing business with South American countries.

On Sunday evening Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis entertained at supper, complimentary to Mr. Marshall. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie and Lieut. Fordyce Perego. owing to a serious case of diphtheria at Fort Strong the post hospital is quarantined.

The annual parade in commemoration of the evacuation of Boston by the British was held March 17, in South Boston. A detachment of marines, under Capt. H. J. Hirshinger, a battalion of Coast Artillery companies, under Major William Chambaine, and sailors from the revenue cutter Gresham, were ordered to attend. The 9th Regiment, M.V.M., under Colonel Sullivan, and many other organizations, participated. The four companies of Artillery were commanded by Capt. Louis E. Bennett, Capt. F. S. Long, Lieut. Paul J. Horton and

Lieut. James W. Lyon. The staff were Lieut. James A. Brice, adjutant; Lieut. Junnius Pierce, Q.M.; Dr. Sparrenberger, surgeon. The 10th Artillery Band headed the parade. Governor Draper, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Major Fitzgerald and General Sherwood, member of Congress, reviewed the parade. Lieut. J. F. McInnes was chief marshal.

The new subtarget guns are being received at the armories in Fall River, New Bedford, Lynn and Springfield, and one will be installed in the East Armory, Boston.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 24, 1910.

The corps of midshipmen on Friday evening at supper gave Lieut. Wallace Bertholf, U.S.N., the officer in charge, and the only commissioned officer in the mess hall at the time, the function of "Silence!" No one spoke at the tables, except the cadet officers sitting with Lieutenant Bertholf at his table. The next day all the liberties of the corps were taken from them by special order issued by Capt. J. M. Bowyer. The offense is considered by the Superintendent particularly grave. Some months ago an attempt of the same kind was made that was not entirely successful, whereupon the Superintendent sent for the cadet officers of the first class and informed them of the gravity of this insubordinate conduct; and this second attempt was done in the teeth of this admonition. The only complaint of the midshipmen against Lieutenant Bertholf appears to be that he makes inspections of quarters more thoroughly than usual, and in a manner that other officers do not. The regulations do not allow midshipmen, first class men excepted, as to certain rules about smoking, to have in their possession in quarters tobacco, intoxicating liquors and non-regulation clothing. The complaint of the midshipmen is that Lieutenant Bertholf looks in places where the other officers do not for these interdicted articles, the midshipmen quite forgetting that if they are only inspected in a certain way it is upon their honor as good soldiers not to take advantage of the manner of inspections to violate the regulations. Lieutenant Bertholf has a high reputation. Captain Bowyer, in view of so many innocent visitors being in town on Saturday night to attend the hop, made an exception to the penalties imposed and allowed the hop of that evening to proceed. The midshipmen could not come into town after their ladies, but had to stand watchfully at the main gate and receive them there as they came. A number of the attendants at the dance had to have "candidate" escorts after the dance, and others were obliged to go to their homes without any gallants at all.

Lieutenant Bertholf on Sunday went to the sick quarters and was operated on for appendicitis. The operation was a complete success. The appendix removed was over six inches in length and was marked by great adhesion.

Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, arrived Saturday, here unofficially, and spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Bowyer. Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, visited Annapolis Saturday and called at the naval hospital to see Midshipman Earle D. Wilson, of whose recovery no hope is now entertained. Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frederic D. Karns, U.S.N., visited Annapolis last week. The family of Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., will leave here shortly for their new home in Portsmouth, N.H. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tardy, U.S.N., had as their guests for the week-end Miss Susie Courts, her brother, Ensign George McC. Courts, U.S.N., and Miss Paris, all of Washington. The party attended the hop. Miss Esther Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Smith, of Washington, was the week-end guest of Miss Ruth Bowyer, daughter of the Superintendent. Mrs. George T. Bates, widow of Major Bates, U.S.M.C., has just returned from a month's visit to her son, Capt. John S. Bates, U.S.M.C., retired, in St. Louis, Mo.

At the midshipmen's hop Saturday Midshipman F. J. King, second class, received with Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins. The hop was a large one. Following a custom of many years the graduating class were on Sunday presented with Bibles by the American Seamen's Friends' Association.

A number of ladies of the Naval Academy who are deeply interested in the work of Stanton colored public school, Clay street, are working for funds to keep the school open until June. Mrs. John Hood is at the head of the movement and on Easter Monday will hold a "silver tea" at her quarters, on the U.S.S. Santee. Silver contributions will be solicited. The colored schools were closed by the school board because of lack of funds.

Sergt. Major H. S. Hulbert, U.S.M.C., who is forty-two years old and who was described in the metropolitan newspapers during the Sutton trial as "tall and handsome," is shortly to take for his bride Miss Akelys, of Baltimore. He is stationed at the marine barracks here.

Francisco Zayas, twenty years old, son of the vice president of Cuba, a student of St. John's College, with another Cuban student, was upset from a canoe Sunday afternoon, off the sea wall. Neither could swim, and realizing the situation Naval Apprentice Ruford E. Kirwan, twenty years old, and Private Peter Foy stripped off their top clothing, plunged into the icy waters and swam seventy-five yards. They reached them just as Zayas was disappearing for the last time and held the two youth above water until a boat from shore arrived. The two lads were hurried to the Emergency Hospital, where they soon improved.

By a score of 40 points total the Third Class won the annual interclass gymnasium meet Saturday afternoon: First Class, 25; Fourth Class, 24; Second Class, 21. The final bouts in boxing and wrestling were also held, and points were awarded in the competition for the brigade colors. Lamont, captain of the gym team, was the star performer, taking first on the parallel bars, horizontal bar and side horse, all the points his class, the First, secured. In the wrestling nearly all the bouts were decided by straight falls. The boxing was fast, but no knockouts were scored. The bout won by Shaw from Hulings, 145-pound class, was snappy from start to finish. In the heavyweight bout Meyer outclassed Reinicke, a heavier but not so classy a fighter. The most scientific boxing was in the 158-pound class, won by Hein from Lapham. The 135-pound bout, which Sleeper won from Bates, was also evenly fought.

In the preliminary rounds Saturday, to determine which teams would be entered to compete for the intercollegiate fencing trophy at New York on Friday and Saturday, the scores were as follows: At Annapolis—Navy defeated Pennsylvania, 6-3; Navy defeated Columbia, 7-2; Pennsylvania defeated Columbia, 5-4. At West Point—Army defeated Harvard, 8-1; Army defeated Yale, 9-0; Cornell defeated Harvard, 7-2; Cornell defeated Yale, 8-1. As a result, the Army, Navy, Cornell and Pennsylvania will meet on Friday and Saturday nights in the

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intercollegiate finals to be held at the Hotel Astor. In the bout here Merrill, N.A., defeated Peterson, U. of P.; Pitt, C., defeated Parker, U. of P.; Hall, N.A., defeated Northrup, C.; Wendell, U. of P., defeated Miller, C.; Scott, N.A., defeated Peterson, U. of P.; Merrill, N.A., defeated Parker, U. of P.; Wendell, U. of P., defeated Northrup, C.; Hall, N.A., defeated Pitt, C.; Scott, N.A., defeated Parker, U. of P.; Miller, C., defeated Peterson, U. of P.; Merrill, N.A., defeated Northrup, C.; Wendell, U. of P., defeated Pitt, C.; Miller, C., defeated Scott, N.A.; Hall, N.A., defeated Parker, U. of P.; Merrill, N.A., defeated Pitt, C.; Northrup, C., defeated Peterson, U. of P.; Parker, U. of P., defeated Miller, C.; Wendell, U. of P., defeated Hall, N.A.; Pitt, C., defeated Peterson, U. of P.; Scott, N.A., defeated Northrup, C.; Hall, N.A., defeated Miller, C.; Wendell, U. of P., defeated Merrill, N.A.; Scott, N.A., defeated Pitt, C.; Parker, U. of P., defeated Northrup, C.; Hall, N.A., defeated Peterson, U. of P.; Miller, C., defeated Merrill, N.A.; Wendell, U. of P., defeated Scott, N.A., four ties. Judges: Lient. Lannan, Professor Johnson, N.A.; Dr. Breckenridge, Washington, D.C.; Professor Bailey, Dr. Schlinkmann, Baltimore Fencers' Club; Albert C. Brand, U. of P.

The restrictions on account of the "Silence!" will be suspended on Saturday and Sunday, March 26 and 27, on account of the Easter season, but will be in full force after that date unless something happens to change conditions. The midshipmen have made no move toward putting themselves in better position with Captain Bowyer, but the two days' suspension of the restrictions is much appreciated and may lead to an understanding being reached. An order was also granted permitting the fencing team and those connected with its management to leave for New York Wednesday night, where the Academy fencers will enter the finals of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association on Friday and Saturday. The party will consist of nine midshipmen and four instructors, with Lieut. A. W. Johnson, who will be in charge.

Comdr. George R. Clark will relieve Capt. Charles A. Gove on April 1 as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Captain Gove assumes command of the Delaware. Commander Clark will command the ships in the summer cruise and during his absence Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, now in charge of the grounds of the Academy, will act as commandant of midshipmen.

Mrs. Oliver, wife of the late Prof. Marshall Oliver, U.S.N., has sent, in memory of her husband, a brass altar desk to St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Annapolis. The desk was accompanied by a book containing the altar service and collects, epistles and gospels for the year. Each year Mrs. Oliver makes an offering to this parish in aid of St. Philip's, in which she worships a colored congregation.

The following is the Naval Academy lacrosse schedule: March 26, Mount Washington, Jr.; April 2, Johns Hopkins; 9, Mount Washington Club; 16, Baltimore City College; 20, Harvard; 23, Lehigh; 30, Interbattalion game; May 7, Swarthmore; 14, Carlisle.

Though the midshipmen won their opening baseball game against St. John's Wednesday afternoon by 6 to 5, their friends were given a scare when, with the score 6 to 1 against them, St. John's made a sharp rally in the ninth inning and by four clean hits made four runs with only one out. The other two were retired, however, without further score. On the whole both teams did well for an opening game. In the third inning the midshipmen scored four runs. Up to the last inning the midshipmen had played an errorless game, but then went up in the air. Seibert relieved Anderson on the slab after the fifth inning. Anderson, the Navy's husky left-hander, allowed but one run and two hits in the five innings he pitched. Seibert, a new man, did well until the runs in the ninth forced him to give place to the veteran, Meade. The Navy nine: Battie, c.; Gillam, a.s.; Erwin, 3b.; English, r.f.; Ramsey, 1b.; Abbott, 2b.; Masek, 1f.; Metz, c.; Anderson, p.; Seibert, p.; Meade, p.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1910.

Comdr. G. R. Evans entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Salem Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spotswood, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Thorpe, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Mrs. Holt Page, Mrs. Alexander Starke, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Mr. Benjamin Watkins Leigh and Surgeon Freeman. Commander Evans was guest of honor at a dinner at the Virginia Club Thursday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spotswood. Miss Florence Walton was guest of honor at a dinner on the U.S.S. Birmingham Saturday, given by Ensign Hayes; covers were laid for Miss Walton, Miss Laura Kirk, Mrs. Meyers, Lieut. J. G. Meyers and the wardroom officers of the ship. Ensign John H. Newton entertained at dinner on the Montana Monday for Mr. and Mrs. John Armstead and Misses Francis and Ella Waddy and the wardroom officers.

Miss Katherine Quinby has returned from Sweet Briar College, Va., to spend some time with her father, Capt. John G. Quinby, before he sails on the U.S.S. Montana. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall entertained informally at dinner on Friday for Commander Evans, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Elizabeth Marshall and Paymaster Clark. Mrs. Cotten has been spending several days with Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite. Mrs. Courtney Barber and children arrived Monday to be the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook at their home at Fort Norfolk. Commodore John Marshall Robinson, retired, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson arrived in Norfolk last week and are at the Lynnhaven Hotel. Later they will take an apartment and remain here for two months.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall entertained on Monday at luncheon for Mrs. Horace C. Laird, Misses Kate and Helen Du Bois, Miss Margaret Parker and Miss Marjory Staton. Miss Elsie Baxter spent Wednesday with Miss Mary Hope in Portsmouth. Surg. and Mrs. Lee W. McGuire, U.S.N., left yesterday for Cincinnati, Ohio, to spend several weeks as the guests of Dr. McGuire's mother, and afterward to Washington to visit relatives.

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

U.S.S. Nebraska, March 2, 1910.

The strain of the work in the rifle range has been relieved somewhat by the evening entertainment provided on board of the Nebraska by Mr. G. A. Reeder, the traveling secretary of the Y.M.C.A., with his moving picture entertainment. Twice a week, at least, men and officers gather on the quarter deck between searchlight drill or night battle to see this exhibition. Usually every man not on duty is present. They bring benches and all the quarter deck both forward and aft of the screen, which is so rigged up that they can sit on either side of it, and thus accommodate the entire crew. The officers are there too, even the Captain joining them at times. When the quarter deck is filled the men swarm up over the after 12-inch turret, out upon the great guns, all over the superstructure, up to the main mast, and around the searchlights, and even out into the wide boat as it swings from its davits; and as some side-splitting scene is presented the air is simply shattered with yell of delight, and the long hours of intense nerve-racking work are

forgotten. A stereopticon lecture is given on Sunday evenings. Mr. Reeder has formed a Bible class with twenty-six members. Some of the men join in the service of prayer which precedes the lesson and the fervor of one of the little Filipino mess boys, who takes part in this service, is noticeable.

It used to be advised during the Civil War that men should shoot as they prayed. This appears to be the motto of Mr. Reeder, that is, to say he does both well, making a score on the target ground of 42 out of a possible 50 at 200 yards and doing even better at 300 yards. At the piso-range he "shot a string" at the 15, 25 and 50-yard ranges, making a score better than that required for marksmanship.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 22, 1910.

Capt. J. A. Ryan returned from New York on Saturday. The Somerset Club, of Racine, Wis., had a smoker last Saturday, including as guests the following officers from the post: Lieutenants Maddox, Emery, O'Brien, Sneed, Manchester, Meredith, Abraham and Yount. On Wednesday last Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle entertained at dinner for Col. William L. Pitcher, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson and Lieutenant Sneed.

Mrs. William Rogers and baby, Edward, are again at home and both in excellent health. Miss Anna Moffet is spending a week's vacation with her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Moffet, 13th Cav. Lieut. E. W. Smith, who has been ill in the hospital for a week, returned to duty today. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Spaulding for several days. Mrs. Chandler and her son intend remaining indefinitely with her sister, Mrs. Spaulding. Lieut. E. Van D. Murphy intends using a three months' leave traveling in Europe. Mrs. Blanchard entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday afternoon.

The Wednesday evening concerts by the 27th Infantry band grow in popularity. The whole lower floor at the club house is thrown open, and the evening always ends in an informal social, cards, billiards or dancing. Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. McNamee received at the hop Friday evening.

The war game last Thursday evening was umpired by Captain Spaulding and sides taken by Captains Crain, McNamee and Rogers against Captains Moore and Gilbreth and Lieutenant Seigle.

BORN.

CLEM.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, March 21, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of John L. Clem, Jr., son of Col. John L. Clem.

DU BOIS.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 18, 1910, a son, Francis L. Du Bois, to the wife of Paymr. B. P. Du Bois, U.S.N., and a grandson of the late Med. Instr. F. L. Du Bois, U.S.N.

PRITCHETT.—Born at Baltimore, Md., to Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett, a daughter, Lillian Parks Pritchett, granddaughter of Capt. W. M. Parks, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BORDMAN—HALL.—At Iloilo, P.I., Jan. 5, 1910, Mary Brinton Hall to Mr. John Bordman, Jr., late captain and adjutant, 26th U.S. Volunteers, Philippine War.

HEINTZELMAN—RUTHERFORD.—At Kansas City, Mo., March 14, 1910, Mrs. R. B. Rutherford to Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th U.S. Cav.

KEAR—PETTIT.—At Annapolis, Md., March 21, 1910, Miss Eleanor Dent Pettit, daughter of the late Col. James S. Pettit, U.S.A., to Lieut. Carleton R. Kear, U.S.N.

LOGAN—SMALL.—At St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S.C., March 10, 1910, Ensign George C. Logan, U.S.N., and Miss Rachel Whaley Small.

LOINSEN—PRAHL.—At Washington, D.C., March 16, 1910, Miss Mabel Prahl, of San Francisco, Cal., to Henry Loinsen, sergeant major, 1st Battalion of Engineers, U.S.A.

MacMILLAN—LADD.—At Manila, P.I., Feb. 8, 1910, Miss Katherine Louise Ladd, daughter of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., to Lieut. William Torbert MacMillan, 23d Inf., U.S.A.

DIED.

BARKER.—Died in New York city, March 21, 1910, Mrs. P. D. Barker, of Mobile, Ala., mother of Mrs. H. L. Pettus, wife of Capt. H. L. Pettus, Q.M.D., U.S.A.

BECKHAM.—Died at Shelbyville, Ky., March 21, 1910, Margaret Wickliffe Beckham, wife of Judge J. C. Beckham, and mother of Annie Dawson Muir, wife of Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, U.S.N., retired.

BISHOP.—Died at Muscatine, Iowa, March 10, 1910, Lieut. Col. Frank W. Bishop, Chief of Engineers, Iowa National Guard.

BRADLEY.—Died at Tacoma, Wash., March 14, 1910, Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U.S.A., retired.

ENTWISTLE.—Died at Paterson, N.J., on Wednesday, March 23, 1910, Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N., in his seventy-second year. Relatives and friends, also members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 26, at his late residence, 320 Broadway, Paterson, N.J., at 3 p.m.

FAIR.—Died at Wilkinsburg, Pa., March 15, 1910, Mrs. Lemuel L. Fair, mother of Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav.

FINNEY.—Died at Oshkosh, Wis., March 18, 1910, Mr. E. Finney, father of Lieut. Earl P. Finney, U.S.N.

GREENWALD.—Died at New Hampton, Iowa, March 16, 1910, Christian Greenwald, father of Cadet Karl C. Greenwald, of the Third Class at the Military Academy. Cadet Greenwald was given leave and arrived the day preceding his father's death.

HORNBROOK.—Died at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 14, 1910, Capt. S. R. Hornbrook, late 65th Indiana Volunteers, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, father of Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, paymaster, U.S.A.

KAVANAUGH.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 15, 1910, P.A. Engr. Benjamin Kavanagh, U.S.N., retired.

KRAUTHOFF.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., March 12, 1910, Mrs. Louis Krauthoff, mother of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, U.S.A.

LISCUM.—Died at Pacific Beach, Cal., March 20, 1910, Kate A. Liscum, sister of the late Gen. E. H. Liscum, U.S.A.

MCGOWAN.—Died on the morning of March 19, 1910, at her residence in Charleston, S.C., Julia Farrow McGowan, widow of the late Capt. Homer L. McGowan, C.S.A., and mother of Pay Instr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N.

MAUGHAM.—Died at New York city, March 22, 1910.

Mrs. John H. Maugham, sister of the late Gen. George A. Custer, U.S.A.

MIDDLETON.—Died March 18, 1910, Margaret Haines, widow of Col. Johnson Van Dyke Middleton, late of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C., March 21, 1910.

MULLER.—Died at Elmhurst, Cal., March 4, 1910, Mrs. Mary Muller, wife of Battalion Sgt. Major Henry Muller, Philippine Constabulary, and of Corp. Charles J. Muller, Co. B, 3d U.S. Inf.

ROSE.—Died at Swathmore, Pa., March 22, 1910, Chaplain Frank B. Rose, U.S.N., retired.

RYAN.—Died on March 22, 1910, at Hartford, Conn., Mrs. James Ryan, mother of Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav.

SIMS.—Died at Providence, R.I., March 21, 1910, Gardner C. Sims, who served as a chief engineer in the Volunteer Navy in 1898, and was honorably discharged Jan. 24, 1899.

SLOCUM.—Died near Washington, D.C., March 23, 1910, Mrs. Florence Brandreth Slocum, wife of Major Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U.S. Cav., and daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brandreth. Funeral service March 25, 1910, at her late residence, Glyndon, Ossining, N.Y., on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station, Lexington avenue terminal, at 8:57 a.m.

SMITH.—Died at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 23, 1910, Major Oskaloosa Smith, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Those who did not attend the concert given by the band of the 69th N.Y. at the armory on the night of March 17 and the ball which followed, missed a rare treat. The regimental band, under Bandmaster Bayne, was frequently encored by the large audience, who thoroughly enjoyed the fine program of music and its splendid rendition. The program included the following: Overture, "Bohemian Girl," Balfe; Mosaic—(a) "Bells of Shandon" (original music by Glover, played only by Conductor Bayne); (b) "Boys of Wexford"; "Elaboration Grandioso Erin, Bosque; Excerpts from the ever popular "Maritana," Wallace; Reminiscences of the Bards of Ireland, Godfrey—The Minstrel Boy, Molly Bawn, St. Patrick's Day, Garry Owen, The Harp that Once Through Tara's Hall, etc. The large drill hall was handsomely decorated with bunting and American and Irish flags, while a lane of evergreens led from the main entrance into the drill hall. It was really the best conducted social event the regiment has ever given, and no expense or care was spared in making it so. The committee in charge were: Major Michael Lynch, chairman; Major John E. Duffy, Capt. John J. Scanlon, Capt. Felix McSheery, Lieut. P. E. Nagle, Capt. P. J. Maguire, treasurer; Sergts. W. Byrne, Co. A; T. F. O'Connell, Co. B; W. Darby, Co. C; P. Crowley, Co. D; J. J. Keegan, Co. E; and Bert Reville, Co. F; Pvt. Alexander Anderson, Co. G; Corps. J. A. Barry, Co. H; D. F. Dennehy, Co. D; and J. Burns, Co. K. On the morning of the 17th the regiment attended mass in the Cathedral and acted as escort in the afternoon to the Irish societies and was enthusiastically applauded all along the route by the spectators.

Co. B, 12th N.Y., Capt. W. E. Downs, will hold its annual ball at the armory on the night of April 16. The annual ball of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment will be held on Saturday night, April 2, the regimental band, under Bandmaster Clark, furnishing the music, and the armory being specially decorated. Co. H has elected 2d Lieut. S. B. Lattimer first lieutenant.

Co. K, of the 69th N.Y., Capt. W. J. Costigan, and the Knights of Columbus will hold a joint ball at the armory on Monday night, March 28.

It is understood that Capt. N. M. Pattison, Q.M. of the 9th N.Y., will shortly resign on account of business. He will also make a trip abroad. Second Lieut. John S. Cooper has been advanced to first lieutenant, 20th Co., vice Shirley, resigned.

Co. G, 22d N.Y., Captain Levien, will hold a minstrel show and dance on April 2 at Alhambra Hall, 126th street and Seventh avenue, New York city. A good time is promised. Cos. A and L will hold a dual athletic meet at the armory on April 23. The events will be open only to the members of those companies. Co. D will hold a review and an exhibition drill by the cadets of the New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at the armory in the near future. The recent band concert, given under the auspices of the company, was a great success, and the enlisted regimental band, under Bandmaster Mott, is making excellent progress. First Lieut. R. G. Shirley, of the 9th Regiment, who was recently appointed a second lieutenant in the 22d Engineers, will not after all become an officer of that command, as events transpired which will prevent it.

Official remarks on the condition of the 8th N.Y., made by the inspecting officer in connection with the recent annual muster and inspection, are as follows: "This inspection shows the command to be in a satisfactory condition, and improvement has been made in personnel and instruction. The commanding officer appreciates that still further improvement is expected and is intelligently working to secure it. Percentage present, 95.21." In transmitting the annual muster rolls and memoranda of inspection to Col. E. K. Austin, commanding the 8th, Lieut. Col. C. P. Williams, A.G., says: "The major general commanding approves the report of the inspecting officer and directs me to say that he appreciates the satisfactory condition of the 8th Artillery District, C.A.C., and the good work done by all concerned, and congratulates both officers and enlisted men."

A fine example of what a large and enterprising company in the National Guard can do, was the drill review and parade of Co. G, 23d N.Y., Capt. John R. Sawyer, at the armory on the night of March 19. The drill hall was appropriately decorated, and a crowd that would have done credit to a regiment was present. The company was divided to represent a battalion of three companies. Capt. John R. Sawyer acted as major. The first company was under Lieut. Ethelbert Green, the second under Lieut.-elect W. C. Penton, and the third was under Sergt. W. Turner. The regimental band furnished the music. During the review and parade the company carried its own distinctive colors—those of the Brooklyn City Guards. The reviewing officer was Major David B. Blanton, until recently captain of the company. His staff during the review were Major E. A. Baldwin, 14th N.Y.; Lieut. Herbert Weir of the 2d Co., Signal Corps; Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st U.S. Inf.; Major Benjamin Haskell, Capt. A. T. Morris, Capt. H. A. Davidson, Capt. A. H. Williams, Lieuts. Bernard L. Suydam and Frank E. Mendes, of the 23d Regiment veterans. The military display was a most excellent exhibition, and at its conclusion there was dancing. During the evening Major Blanton was presented with a handsome saber and belt by the members of the company. Chaplain S. Parkes Cadman made the speech of presentation.

It is learned that Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.Y., when he heard about the alleged scandals in connection with the New York City Armory Board, which we referred to last week, consulted with a city official who he believed would be best qualified to make the allegations known to the Mayor. The unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Armory Board was pointed out by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as long ago as last December, and this of itself should have served as a warning that an investigation was needed. "If the General had gone straight to Mayor Gaynor at the beginning he might have cleared up the scandal earlier," said a friend, "but he thought that the Mayor was occupied with so many other reforms that he would wait till the administration had got well under way. It was also unfortunate that General Smith was compelled to leave the city just as the allegations, presented to the Mayor by General Butt against one formerly connected with the Armory Board, were coming to a head." No one doubts the honest intention of General Smith, who will have completed fifty years of service in the National Guard on April 20, 1910; he simply made an error of judgment.

Ex-Major Charles E. Lydecker, of the 7th N.Y., was a guest of the riding class of Co. F of his old command as

Sunday, March 20, on an enjoyable ride in New Jersey, with a number of members of the 1st Troop of New Jersey, under Captain Bryant. Capt. L. W. Stokesbury and Lieut. W. S. Covell, of Co. F, 7th N.Y., were among the riders of that command, which numbered twenty-two. Captain Bryant entertained the New York riders at the armory in Roseville after the ride.

All Infantry and Coast Artillery officers now commissioned in the National Guard of Nebraska or who shall hereafter be commissioned will receive from the state military fund, annually, the sum of \$40, mounted officers the sum of \$50, to assist in uniforming and equipping themselves, but not until they shall have served at such a calendar year.

Ground was broken at Pittsburg, Pa., March 7, for the new armory of the 18th Infantry, to be erected on the Schenley Farms, at Bayard and Thackery streets, adjoining the University of Pittsburg, and almost directly in the rear of the Bellefield public school, with abundant room for a great drill hall, which is to come at a later date. The construction is to be pushed and it is expected that the regiment will be able to occupy the new home by Jan. 1, 1911.

Squadron A, of New York, Major O. B. Bridgeman, will hold its annual church parade on Sunday afternoon, April 3. The sermon will be delivered in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 3:30 p.m. The annual dinner of the squadron will be held at the armory on the night of April 2.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States will be held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3 next.

The program of the annual spring games of the 7th N.Y., to be held at the armory on Saturday night, April 2, offers an interesting variety of sport. In addition to the usual events there will be a college relay race, in which students from Columbia, Fordham and the New York University will compete, and there is also an interscholastic relay race, in which nine teams have entered. The other events include a 93-yard runs, both handicap and novices, 440-yard and 1,000-yard runs, handicap tent raising contest, roller skating races, rescue race, 220-yard hurdle, 1,056-yard military relay race, half-mile run, sack race, intercompany relay race, wall scaling contest, putting 16-pound shot, running and high jump.

The annual United States inspection of 1st Infantry and band, of the Vermont N.G. for 1910 will be made by Capt. E. B. Gose, 24th Inf., U.S.A. It began March 17, and will continue until March 30.

The Militia of Delaware will be inspected by an officer of the U.S. Army, commencing on April 4 and continuing until April 8.

The regular annual government inspection, conducted under direction of the War Department, of all organizations of the National Guard, state of Washington, by Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., Col. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps, and Capt. H. W. Newton, C.A.C., U.S.A., begins April 4.

Sergt. Thomas Fairervis, of Co. C, 23d N.Y., has been unanimously elected second lieutenant of that company, vice Coffin, promoted. He enlisted in the company Dec. 28, 1903, and received his present warrant a year later.

Col. Frank F. Cutting, of the 5th Regiment of Massachusetts, has announced appointments on his staff as follows: William W. Wade, adjutant; John B. Nichols, commissary; Jackson Coldwell, quartermaster; Rev. Stephen H. Roblin, chaplain; C. T. Dukelow, paymaster, and Thomas McCarthy, ordnance officer.

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector of the Militia of Delaware, and the organizations directed to be inspected by him will be inspected by 1st Lieut. George A. Lynch, 29th Inf. (March 11, D.E.)

47TH N.Y.—COL. H. C. BARTHMAN.

The annual muster and inspection of the 47th N.Y., made at the armory on March 16, shows a net loss of forty-six in membership when compared to the muster of 1909, and thirty-seven less men were present than at the muster of the latter year. In 1909 there were 682 present and 20 absent, and in 1910 the present numbered 650 and the absent 11. The inspection showed improvement generally, although much remains to be done. The cleanliness and care of state property was exceptionally good. Company K, Captain Maxfield, made a particularly fine showing, and Company G, Captain Kiemeyer, the largest unit of the regiment, also made a fine showing. Representing the state were Lieut. Cols. George A. Wingate and John N. Stearns, of the staff of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the division, while the interests of the Federal Government were looked after by Lieut. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A. The figures of the muster in detail follow:

	Present	Absent	Agg.
Field and staff	17	—	17
Non-commissioned staff	11	—	11
Band	4	—	4
Company A	66	1	67
B	49	2	51
C	48	1	49
D	61	—	61
E	70	1	71
F	60	1	61
G	93	5	98
I	78	—	78
K	67	—	67
Medical Department	20	—	20
Ordnance Department	3	—	3
Quartermaster's Department	3	—	3
Totals	650	11	661
Percentage of attendance	98.33.		

KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Drew, commanding the National Guard of Kansas, in his report on the encampment of the brigade at Pawnee Flats, Fort Riley, Kas., from Aug. 17 to 26 last, in which 110 officers and 1,387 men participated, praises the work performed by the officers and N.C.O. of the Army assigned to duty with his command. The officers were assigned as follows: To brigade headquarters—Capt. Robert B. Powers and 1st Lieut. W. J. Kendrick, 7th Cav.; to Medical Department—Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C.; to 1st Infantry Regiment—Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Delphy T. E. Castell, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 6th Field Art.; 6th Infantry Regiment—1st Lieut. Beverly P. Browne, 6th Field Art., 1st Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav., 2d Lieut. Edward P. King, Jr., 6th Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, 6th Field Art.; to Battery A, Field Art.—Capt. W. S. McNair, 6th Field Art.; to Signal Corps—1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf.

Capt. Powers says: "Captain Powers and Lieutenant Kendrick having been assigned to my personal staff, deserve much credit for their instruction and suggestions. Captain Powers was on duty continuously from my arrival in camp until entraining for home, and was always ready to encourage and assist the officers at brigade headquarters, in addition to taking a personal interest in the work of the command. I greatly appreciate the service rendered by Captain Powers to me personally and to the state troops. Lieutenant Kendrick rendered very valuable assistance and advice to the brigade commander and staff, but as his duties were prescribed in orders, it necessitated his being with the troops at drill and in the field problems, also inspecting camp during the day and at night. In addition to the list of officers named, very valuable assistance was given by other officers from the post, in arranging our field day exercises, which was appreciated by all. Lieut. Delphy T. E. Castell, 7th Cav., also entertained the command with an exhibition drill by his saddle squad which was enjoyed by officers and enlisted men. In the matter of detail of officers and non-commissioned officers of the U.S. Army as instructors with the Guard, I trust this may be accomplished each year, as instruction of this nature can only be obtained through association with officers of the Army. Before concluding this report, I desire to express my appreciation for many courtesies extended to myself

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and officers of the National Guard by the post commander and other officers at Fort Riley. During the visit of Hon. W. R. Stubbs, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, a review of the entire garrison was tendered by Colonel Ward, as were also an escort and conveyances furnished on the arrival of Governor Stubbs and party in camp."

Col. P. M. Hoisington, in his report, says, in part: "A new and most successful feature was the detail of a Regular sergeant from the U.S. Infantry with each company and the band. Four Regular officers were also on duty with the regiment. It is hoped we may always have this help, and that our state may soon have the constant service of at least two sergeants to go from company to company and instruct at the home stations. It would also be well to add to this detail one or more sergeants major to instruct in the paper work. Only when the regiment is assembled in camp do our first sergeants have opportunity to learn much about reports. A majority of the first sergeants are new each year, and it is not doubt true that the paper work of the National Guard is the poorest work they do. In many ways this camp was the most pleasant and profitable we ever had. It is expected that the companies will be well instructed in rudimentary work at home, but, widely scattered as they are, it is not possible to enforce a certain routine or standard, and except with a very few companies exceptionally well commanded it is not thoroughly done. Such a routine as this gives the officers a chance to get hold of their commands, the men to know their officers, and all to have a knowledge and appreciation of the service, which is generally a revelation. This report would not be complete without a word of appreciation of the courtesy and helpful interest shown by the U.S. officers at Fort Riley. The privileges of the officers' mess were freely extended to our officers, and they were with us and helped us constantly."

Captains of companies all give high praise to the Regular Army non-coms., on duty with their commands and their helpfulness to them in many directions. Col. Wilder S. McEachin, of the 1st Regiment of Kansas, and also the C.O. of the other units on duty, all give praise in their reports to the officers and N.C.O. of the Army.

Insp. Gen. William H. Pierce, of Kansas, in concluding his report on the camp, says: "I fully acquiesce in the judgment of the officers and men of the Regular Army, who are in a position to know, that this was the best, the cleanest, the most orderly encampment of the National Guard that they had ever seen. It is a foregone conclusion that, in many things, the Kansas National Guard is still lacking. This must be true of a body of men which can give but a small part of its time in learning the duties of a soldier, yet in appearance, in physique, in equipment, in drills and in efficiency, the Kansas National Guard has reached a higher standard than ever before, and it is to-day an organization of which every Kansan can be justly proud. I will be greatly surprised and disappointed if the War Department does not find it worthy and entitled to draw the state's apportionment under the provisions of the Dick bill. I desire to refer to the many courtesies and attentions of Col. Frederick K. Ward, commanding, and other officers of the 7th Cavalry and the 6th Field Artillery, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Riley. The Kansas National Guard is particularly fortunate in having within the borders of the state one of the largest and best equipped military reservations in the United States, where its members may come and learn, not only of the science of war, but also of the hospitality and good-fellowship of the Regular Army."

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore commands of the Maryland National Guard and Naval Militia were reviewed as a brigade in the armory of the 4th Regiment on March 19 by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and presented a fine appearance. A large crowd was present, the galleries being packed to their utmost capacity. The staff of General Bliss were Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, secretary of the General Staff, and Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., assistant to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. Others present included Col. Adam Slaker, commander of the Artillery District at Baltimore; Major George F. Landers, Capt. William Raymond, Coast Art. Corps, and Adj. Gen. H. M. Warfield, Maryland N.G.; Gen. Peter Leary, Jr., U.S.A., retired; Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired. The troops were under command of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Macklin and passed as follows: General Macklin and staff; 5th Infantry, Col. C. Baker Clotworthy; 4th Infantry, Col. J. Frank Supplee; 1st Company, C.A., Capt. S. B. Austin; Troop A, Capt. Joshua G. Harvey; Hospital Corps, Lieut. Howard A. Captain; 2d Company, Hospital Corps, Lieut. C. J. Fallon; three divisions of the 1st Naval Brigade, Lieut. C. J. Fallon.

After the review there was an exhibition drill by a provisional battalion made up of two companies from the 4th Infantry and two from the 5th Infantry, with Lieut. Col. Louis M. Rawlins, of the 5th, in command. It was a feature of the evening.

After the drill General Bliss, accompanied by General Macklin and a number of the officers, inspected the quarters of the men. An informal dance followed the military ceremonies. In speaking of the quality of the Maryland Militia General Bliss said: "From what I have seen of the Maryland commands I think you have a fine lot of men. The drilling was very good, and I must say that I was very surprised. I was also surprised to find such a fine armory as was in Baltimore. When I was informed by General Macklin that I was to review the brigade in the armory I could not understand how they were going to get all the men in what I thought was a small armory. I also visited the men's quarters, and the quartermaster's department, for the purpose of seeing if the regiment was equipped for an emergency call. I found that it was, and in a position to enter the field of duty at five minutes' notice. To-night was the first time I have seen the 5th

Regiment for quite a number of years. The last time was in 1873, when I was a student at West Point, and when we went to Washington to inaugurate President Grant. We stopped in Baltimore and were escorted through the city by the 5th Regiment."

General Bliss, Captain Rhodes and Captain Kerth, when they arrived in Baltimore from Washington, were given a dinner at the Maryland Club by Adjutant General Warfield and General Macklin. The other guests at the dinner were Colonel Slaker, Assistant Adjutant General Hutton and Brigadier General Randolph. Lieut. R. E. Fisher, U.S.A., attended the review in command of a detachment of cadets from St. John's College, Annapolis.

WISCONSIN.

A school and camp of instruction for all the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard will be held at the Wisconsin State Military Reservation, Camp Douglas, Wis., May 24, 25 and 26, 1910. Payments will be made for three days by the disbursing officer for the War Department. Payment will be according to the grade of each officer, but without longevity pay. The work of the school will be conducted by and all problems will be prepared by Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., Gen. Staff, U.S.A., chief instructor Army Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., detailed for this purpose. The school will be opened Wednesday, May 25, at eight a.m., with a lecture on "Combat Tactics," by Major J. F. Morrison. This will be followed by a tactical walk with a defense problem of the same general nature as those covered in the correspondence school. Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to a tactical walk with an offense problem. Wednesday evening Major J. F. Morrison will lecture on marches. Thursday morning written examinations on the subjects of combat and marches. Thursday afternoon Major J. F. Morrison will lecture on the subject of "The War Game." A meeting of the Officers' Association of the Wisconsin National Guard will be held following this lecture.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. B. 2 asks: Enlisted Sept. 26, 1904, discharged Nov. 20, 1905, convenience of Government, and re-enlisted Nov. 21, 1905, discharged Nov. 20, 1908; re-enlisted Nov. 23, 1908. On May 11, 1908, had three years seven months and sixteen days' service. What is my present period? Answer: As you were in your fourth year on May 11, 1908, you were in the second period, according to the new pay law. By prompt re-enlistment on Nov. 23, 1908, you entered third period.

A. R. D.—An enlisted man who served one full enlistment of three years left the Service on discharge, and three years later re-entered the Service and now, with but six months of this period completed, desires to purchase his discharge, would pay \$90 and forfeit travel allowances due on discharge. Service is not required to be continuous in determining purchase price. This is the table of prices, purchase of discharge, under G.O. 13, 1909: After one year, \$120; two years, \$100; three, \$90; four, \$85; five, \$80; six, \$85; seven, \$60; eight, \$55; nine, \$40; ten, \$35; eleven, \$30.

J. M. F.—See answer to A. R. D. regarding purchase of discharge. As to your clothing account, see A.R. 1167 to 1171.

J. R. G.—Admiral George Dewey is on the active list as Admiral of the U.S. Navy, to which rank and title, created by special Congressional legislation, Dewey was commissioned March 29, 1900. The office dies with the present incumbent and is not one to which an officer may rise by regular promotion. Just as we now have no "General of the Army," after Dewey we can have no "Admiral of the Navy," save by special act of Congress.

C. C.—Your question has been re-referred for a judicial opinion, which, as soon as received, will be given here.

W. R. asks: (1) How long before the result of last examination for grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, will be published? (2) Would it be against A.R. if I apply for my discharge under G.O. 13, 1909, while being one of that class? Answer: (1) Ten weeks. (2) No.

DECIRME.—As the numbers you give do not apply to legislation. We cannot tell whether your inquiry relates to measures before the present Congress or a previous one. Medals are given to soldiers now in the Army or National Guard who had service in the Civil War, Indian wars, Spanish War, or Philippine Insurrection. Neither buttons nor badges to those not in the Service now. The Service Corps bill is still in committee. In regard to the book by Lieutenant Gilmore, inquire at your public library or of a bookseller. The 6th Infantry arrived at Manila Jan. 31, 1910, and was expected to take station at east and west Leyte and Cebu. As soon as official advices are received, you will see the 6th's station noted under "Stations of Troops in the Philippines."

T. D. R. asks: I wrote to the Navy Department about a month or so ago about a West Indian campaign medal. When will I receive it? Answer: Badges have gone out to officers and work is beginning on distribution to men. Your case will be considered in due course.

V. F. S. asks: (1) Is there any military law or regulation against accepting men for examination for second lieutenants who have tattooing on their bodies? If so, would this rule apply to the Philippine Scouts or the Philippine Constabulary?

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lary? (2) Does the examination for third lieutenant, Philippine Constabulary, consist of algebra or geometry? Answer: (1) No, if not in an exposed place. (2) It includes algebra.

A SIMPLE CIVILIAN.—You will find the list of West Point Military Academy superintendents in a paragraph on page 868.

J. H. asks: I served on the Marietta during the Spanish-American War and on the Chauncey at Jolo, at the battle of Mount Dajo. When can I get my badges? Answer: See answer to T. D. R.

J. S. M.—As to when and why the fort known as Fort Massachusetts, on Ship Island, Miss., was established and when and why it was discontinued or abandoned, the first appropriation (\$100,000) for a fortification on Ship Island was made in the Fortification Appropriation Act approved March 3, 1857. The plans for the work and the surveys and maps of the site were made during the year 1858; the construction of a wharf, buildings and shops was commenced about the middle of March, 1859; excavations for foundations commenced in April; the sinking of foundation frames commenced in May, and work on the concrete foundations began Aug. 22, 1859. Work on the fort was continued until the early part of the year 1861, when, in its unfinished state, it fell into the hands of the Confederates, who held it until Sept. 16, 1861. Two or three days later it was taken possession of by a United States naval force under command of Capt. Melanthon Smith, of the U.S. Massachusetts, and thenceforward was made a base of military operations in the Gulf, the Army occupying it from Dec. 3, 1861. On April 11, 1862 (under the appropriation of \$100,000 made by Act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1862) actual work of construction, under new plans, was commenced upon the present fort, the new work being built upon the old, after the removal of temporary and imperfect work. The fort was practically completed and work suspended Oct. 5, 1866. The work was designed for a fortified maritime depot of coal, provisions, etc., and for the defense of the inland navigation along the coast of the state of Mississippi and of the approaches to New Orleans from the eastward. The fort, though at present unguarded, has not been abandoned. The whole of Ship Island was reserved for military purposes by order of the President, of Aug. 30, 1847, and has not been relinquished. Ship Island is mostly a bank of clear white sand from which excellent water can be obtained in abundance by sinking anywhere on the island. It is seven miles in length by one-eighth to three-quarters wide, and is about sixty miles from New Orleans, forming, with other small islands, the southern barrier of Mississippi Sound, a body of water ten to twelve miles wide, extending from Mobile Bay to Lake Borgne, La., and forming the interior communication between Mobile and New Orleans. Opposite to Ship Island are the Mississippi towns of Biloxi, Mississippi City and Pascagoula.

S. C. R. asks: In the examination for sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, Feb. 13-19, 1910: (1) Was I recommended by examining board for appointment? (2) How many vacancies are there at present? (3) About when will appointments be made? Answer: (1) The papers will not be read for ten weeks yet. (2) About eighteen. (3) We cannot state.

D. W. M. asks: (1) A private in the Marine Corps, during the fourth year of his original enlistment, receives an increase in pay amounting to three dollars. Providing he re-enlists in the Army within three months from time of discharge from the Marine Corps, when will he receive his next increase of three dollars? (2) Which of the three branches of the United States Service—Army, Navy or Marine Corps—was first established and in what year? Answer: (1) He would enter the Army as of the second period and receive second period pay to end of the enlistment. (2) As established Services of the United States, the Army comes first, under date of Sept. 29, 1789, when by Act of Congress a force of something over 700 officers and men, consisting of a battalion (four companies) of artillery and a regiment (eight companies) of infantry, who had been in accordance with the Act of June 3, 1784, furnished from the Militia of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was "recognized to be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States. The earliest commissions in the U.S. Army date from Sept. 29, 1789. The earliest commissions in the U.S. Navy date June 5, 1794. Up until April, 1798, the Secretary of War was charged with the duty of superintending the affairs of the Navy as well as those of the Army. The office of Secretary of Navy was established April 30, 1798. The history of the Colonial Marines carries the Marine Corps back to 1740, but as a United States corps the organization dates its existence from the Act of July 11, 1798, "for the establishing and organizing a Marine Corps." In this connection you will find highly entertaining reading in the "History of the U.S. Marine Corps," by Richard S. Collum, published by L. R. Hamersly Company, New York.

J. H. L.—The lists of officers sailing from Manila are no longer cabled to Washington, and it will not be known who sailed on the Sheridan until late in April. The Sheridan did not sail on the 15th, being late, but sailed the 24th. Our latest advice as to 2d Lieut. John W. Lang is the order published in our issue of March 12, which announced that "upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 2d Lieut. John W. Lang, 23d Inf., is, with his consent, detailed as municipal president of Parang, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., relieved, effective Jan. 1, 1910."

G. D.—The 8th Cavalry may be expected to return to the Philippines in 1911.

J. M.—As you do not state how long you were absent in desertion—between Nov. 13, 1905, and your restoration to duty, your enlistment period cannot be determined.

A. S.—If while serving in your third period you purchase your discharge, and within three months of such discharge you re-enlist, you re-enter as of the third period. Discharge by purchase is not a discharge for convenience of

the Government, and a period over half completed cannot be counted as a full period except in the case of discharge for Government's convenience.

J. M.—Co. C. Hospital Corps, will move to their new barracks at Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., probably April 1.

INTERESTED.—The bill to provide 612 additional officers for the Army is S. 1024 in the Senate and H.R. 17408 in the House. Senator Warren and Representative John A. T. Hull are the sponsors.

J. R., FORT BRADY, asks: Was a sergeant of ordnance ever allowed double rations, and no allowances for clothing? Answer: Yes. There was a time prior to the Civil War when the person performing duties of ordnance sergeant was rated as a mechanic and was not a non-commissioned officer. He had no clothing allowance, having no use for a uniform.

J. W. M. asks: (1) To whom should a school apply for the loan of rifles for target practice and what are the requirements? (2) Do the U.S. Marine Corps officers wear the same cap ornament as the U.S. Army? (3) If not what do they wear? (4) What is the color of the background of their shoulder straps? Answer: (1) The War Department does not loan guns, though a bill (S. 5008) authorizing such action passed the Senate March 21, and now goes to the House for consideration. (2) No. (3) They have a special design representing a globe. (4) They have no shoulder straps.

CLINICAL asks: How may I have the following data changed on my D.L., and be placed correctly on my discharge? At enlistment, Dec. 23, 1907, I stated my age, which at that time was true to the best of my knowledge and belief to be twenty-one years and eleven months, and my middle name as Southerland instead of Samuel. Lately I have found by birth records that I am now but twenty years and two months, or at enlistment was seventeen years and eleven months of age. (2) Whom should I address regarding information as to examination for the grade of lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps? Answer: (1) Through your C.O. state the facts in a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, asking that the corrections be made. (2) Address the Major General, commanding, U.S.M.C., Washington, D.C.

INTERESTED asks: A deserter from the Navy living in the United States the requires two years after the expiration of his enlistment under his proper name, then joins the Army under same name, serves more than two years with an excellent character. Would he be exempt from punishment under the statute of limitations? Answer: He is liable to arrest and trial for fraudulent enlistment. See Par. 859, Army Regulations, 1908.

W. F. G.—The papers in the February examination for ordnance sergeant have not yet been read. Between fifty and sixty took the examination. There are no vacancies and the eligible list is exhausted, with several vacancies coming in the next few months.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 21, 1910.

The Rev. W. F. Harding, pastor of the First Congregational Church of the city, gave his first of a series of four lectures at the Army Y.M.C.A. Monday evening. Mrs. William Nicholson has returned to Fort Riley after an extended visit at the garrison, and also with Mrs. James A. McGonigle of the city. Miss Mary Purcell, of Manhattan, Kas., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. The following were guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle Saturday evening in the city, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., who are here from Washington, D.C.: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Major F. L. Winn, Capt. Roger S. Fitch and Lieut. P. J. Hennessey. Mr. James Andrews, of Montgomery, Ala., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Clark. The sum of \$750 was realized by the Fort Leavenworth Chapter of the Army and Navy Relief Society at the recent presentation of "Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand" and the living pictures at Pope Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Orrin B. Meyer and children, who have been stationed in Washington, have gone to the Philippines. Mrs. Meyer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas and has often been the guest of her parents here.

Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., arrived here from Washington Wednesday morning. He was met by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and Col. R. H. R. Loughborough; Battery F, 5th Field Art., fired the prescribed salute. While here he was the guest of Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, retired. General Garlington and Colonel Fuller served together for many years while they were both members of the famous 7th Cavalry. General Garlington left that evening for Washington.

It is the intention to install the annunciator buzzer system on the target range as soon as weather conditions will permit.

Mrs. Henry Gibbons, of Fort Riley, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle. Mrs. Goodwin Compton and Miss Burbank entertained about twenty-five young people Wednesday night at a theater party at the New Orpheum.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Thompson announce the birth of a daughter on Tuesday, March 15, to whom they have given the name of Marjorie Fullington Thompson. Mrs. E. D. Peck entertained with a luncheon on Friday in compliment to Captain Peck's mother, Mrs. Peck, of Milwaukee, Wis.; her guests included Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. F. W. Van Duyne, Mrs. Kelsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. S. D. Ryan, of the city. Col. and Mrs. Goodnow have gone to St. Louis, after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Saxton.

The Maroon Club, of the Hospital Corps, had a smoker Tuesday night in their club rooms. Music was furnished by the band and an engineer quartet.

Mrs. Kelsey, of Cleveland, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peck. Mr. Percival Reed, who rendered several vocal solos at Pope Hall on Wednesday evening, at the concert given by the 13th Infantry band, sang as an encore "A Cargo of Love," composed by Miss Little Henderson, of Leavenworth, with orchestra accompaniment arranged by Professor Trutner, Jr., Major and Mrs. T. L. Slavens, Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood and Lieutenant Hennessey, who are among the guests at a delightful "Shamrock party" given by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle in the city. Major William F. Flynn issued the following invitation: "March 17, 1855-1910—Major Flynn would be pleased to meet his friends for a few minutes in his office at 11:30 to-day." A wide border of green, with a harp of Erin adorned the top, while in the lower corner was sketched a bowl surrounded by glasses and a box of cigars. The guests asked to this jolly birthday function were Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Captain Clark, Mr. M. Przybylowicz, Capt. W. T. Johnston, Lieutenant Mowry, Hennessey, Hand, Chambers and Milling, Mr. E. A. Kelley, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Capt. H. R. Hickok, Lieutenant Pike, Briand and Wadsworth.

The Army Y.M.C.A. was represented in the fifth annual athletic contest of the Kansas City Athletic Club in Convention Hall, Kansas City, on Saturday. A number of the officers and ladies attended the matinee in Kansas City Saturday. A large crowd turned out at guard mount on St. Patrick's day; the 13th Infantry band played appropriate music, and later serenaded Major Flynn at his quarters. Mrs. Sabin and Miss Sabin, mother and sister of Mrs. Bjornstad, have returned to their home in San Francisco, after an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay were the hosts at a dinner on St. Patrick's day; the table decorations were, in accord with the day, entirely in green. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton and Lieut. and Mrs. Farris. Music was enjoyed later. Major and Mrs. Munson entertained with a charming dinner Friday evening, previous to the hop, for Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. Murtagh, Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle and Mr. Ormsby McHarg, of New York. A luncheon was given Friday by Mrs. E. D. Peck, for Mrs. Peck, mother of Captain Peck.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood leave

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Monday (to-day), Mrs. and Miss Wood for Old Mexico and Lieutenant Wood for Fort Missoula to join his regiment. They have been the recipients for the past fortnight of many farewell parties. Among the pleasant functions was the box party at the Orpheum Theater, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton and Miss Edith Burbank, followed by a supper at the quarters of Lieutenant Compton. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, Miss Sabin, Miss Gerhardt, Miss Jones, Miss Hamm, and Lieutenants MacArthur, Hodges, Thomas, Riley, Proser, Evans, Peyton, Milling, Hand and Albright. Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams were dinner hosts Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Wood and Miss Sabin, of San Francisco; the guests included Capt. and Mrs. Sirmey and Capt. J. A. Moss. Lieutenant Reynolds has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn. Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., held services Sunday at three o'clock p.m. in the Federal penitentiary for the Dakota prisoners confined there. Chaplain and Mrs. Swift speak the Dakota language fluently, and Chaplain Swift has translated a number of ritual services into their language. Capt. H. P. Clement has left for New York to join his regiment, after a visit with friends here.

The Fort Leavenworth Field Club engaged in a paper chase Sunday afternoon; all the members of the garrison were invited. The chase will be a regular affair, every Sunday afternoon. Mrs. C. C. Clark gave a hop supper Friday night to twenty guests at her home in honor of the Misses Sommers, the guests of Col. and Mrs. Stephenson. A beautiful dinner was given Saturday evening by the officers of the Engineer mess for Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood; others at the table were Miss Gerhardt, Miss Thomas, Miss Edith Burbank, Miss Sabin, Miss Louise Tarr, Lieutenants MacArthur, Howell, Thomas, Hodges, Riley and Moulton.

A children's "playground" has been set aside here, part of General Funston's quarters. A non-commissioned officer has been detailed to have charge. Little Miss Mary Caldwell, well, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, is rapidly recovering from an illness of several days.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 17, 1910. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr left on Thursday last for Washington, D.C., the former for special duty at the Bureau of Steam Engineering. They are to spend a week in Kansas City and Chicago en route, and postals from the Grand Canyon of Arizona tell of the delightful trip they are having. Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon entertained on Thursday last at bridge for a dozen ladies, followed by an informal tea. Mrs. Samuel L. Graham also entertained at bridge, on Tuesday evening, for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonnaffon, Surg. and Mrs. Kindleberger, Mrs. Victor Blue, P.A. Surg. R. E. Hoyt, Capt. E. A. Anderson and Comdr. O. W. Koester.

Alfred S. Koester is expected here within a few days. Mrs. Alfred S. Koester and son are at the Fairmont in San Francisco, while Civil Engineer Lewerenz is in Washington preparing to sail for Pearl Harbor, where he is to superintend the construction of the new drydock. Other Navy people at the Fairmont are Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells and Paymr. and Mrs. Rishworth Nicholson. Mrs. R. D. Gatewood is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Pattiana, of Alameda, for a couple of weeks. Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, who was at a hospital in Vallejo, is well on the road to recovery and has been removed to her quarters. Surgs. Robert E. Hoyt, Albert J. Geiger and Brown, who are occupying quarters at the hospital, with Surg. A. L. Clifton, of the Independence, have been entertaining informally every Wednesday evening at a couple of tables of bridge. This evening Surg. and Mrs. Ulys S. Webb will entertain the four doctors informally at dinner. Surg. and Mrs. William S. Kuder are within a few days to take up their residence in Vallejo, where Dr. Kuder has purchased a half interest in the practice and business of Dr. J. J. Hogan, who conducts the Hogan Hospital. Miss Virginia Dickins went yesterday to attend the Presidio hop and was the house guest in San Francisco of Miss Belle Riggins. Miss Dickins has been spending the winter with her uncle, Col. Randolph Dickins, and Mrs. Dickins. The latter's mother, Mrs. Tarkington Smith, is now able to sit up for a few hours each day after a critical illness.

Ensign James P. Olding, of the tug Fortune, returned a few days ago with his bride; his marriage to Miss Ethelwyn Hofer, of San Francisco, took place in that city the early part of the week. They have taken apartments at the Archibald in Vallejo. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps are to leave on the 25th for Oakland to take possession of their home.

The U.S. Denver was placed out of commission on Saturday. Rear Admiral A. G. Berry has already inspected her and it is believed work on her may amount to a quarter of a million dollars. There is much speculation as to whether Mare Island will get the work. The West Virginia, Maryland and California are due here March 25 and to remain until June 15 for repairs. Fog in Santa Barbara Channel has delayed target practice. If the boiler repairs requested are authorized it will require rush work to get the jobs completed on schedule time. It is considered probable that the two forward cylinders of the port engine of the West Virginia will have to be replaced, and with other extensive repairs it is expected that the yard force of twenty-four hundred men will be increased to at least thirty-one hundred.

The cruiser New Orleans, Comdr. Rodger Welles commanding, sailed on March 16 for Honolulu, en route to the Far East—her third attempt to get away from Mare Island. Two weeks ago the vessel was ready for sea, but the weather delayed the arrival of the engineer officer from the East. The South Dakota, which was docked in the new drydock on Monday, was released Wednesday and to-morrow will drop down to a point off the lighthouse to coal. She will await wireless orders from the Tennessee and join the latter ship outside San Francisco harbor about Monday. Repairs on the Raleigh

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and Cincinnati are to be completed by May 1. Both are to be sent to the Far East for service.

F. M. Baker, a marine during the Spanish-American War, who later deserted and accepted a commission in the Filipino army, for which he was tried and sentenced in 1900 to ninety-nine years in prison, was brought to the receiving ship Independence on March 11 from San Quentin prison, where he has been confined. He was held until the arrival of his dishonorable discharge papers, and a few days later was liberated and left for his home in the East. In 1900 a strong effort was made to have him pardoned; the President refused at that time, but recently a more successful effort was made to have him liberated, based on his excellent conduct during the ten years that he was in San Quentin.

TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 18, 1910.

Mrs. H. T. Steele gave a hop in the post gymnasium last Friday evening in honor of Miss Webster, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Morrel M. Mills, of Fort De Soto. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Miss Webster, Lieutenants O'Neil, Thompson, McKie and Dr. Eber, from Fort De Soto; Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieutenants Moon, Seybb, Pirie, Burnett, Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford, from Fort Dade; Mrs. Rowlett, of Fredericksburg, Va.; Miss Green and Miss Robinson, of Kentucky; Mrs. H. P. Jakes and Miss Olive Jakes, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Marie Dixon, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Stokes, of Tampa.

Lieut. John W. McKie, of Fort De Soto, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort Dade, for luncheon on Friday of last week. Paul and Adna Clarke and Roberto Hereford gave a magic lantern show at the post gymnasium at Fort Dade on Saturday evening of last week. Adna Clarke, seven years old, sold the tickets outside the gymnasium for one cent each; Roberto Hereford, seven years old, took the tickets inside the door, and Paul Clarke, twelve years old, was business manager. The lantern, a large toy one, belonging to Paul Clarke, was operated by him. Three dozen pictures were shown. Little Adna assisted by playing many of the bugle calls on the piano, "First Call," "Reveille," "Messa Call," "Adjutant's Call," and "Tattoo," being among the number. Paul Clarke closed the entertainment with the following little impromptu speech: "This concludes the entertainment for the evening, and I hope you consider the show worth the price of admission." The gymnasium was filled with officers, enlisted men, ladies and civilian inhabitants of Fort Dade. The children netted \$1.32 for the "Boys' Army" of Fort Dade, of which Paul Clarke is captain, Adna Clarke first sergeant, Roberto Hereford corporal, and Jessie Ives, son of the civilian plumber, the private. After the entertainment dancing was enjoyed by all present, good music being rendered on the violin and piano by a civilian resident and soldier from Fort Dade. Everyone voted the "kid show" a great success.

Mrs. H. P. Jakes and her daughter, Miss Olive, who have been the guests of Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford, returned to St. Petersburg Saturday, accompanied as far as Tampa by Miss Hereford. Mrs. Rowlett, of Fredericksburg, Va., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke for the hop given by Mrs. Steele last Saturday night. Lieuts. John H. Pirie and Eli E. Bennett, of Fort Dade, visited friends in St. Petersburg on Monday. Col. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Corps, made an inspection of Forts Dade and De Soto this week and was the guest of Dr. Hereford, of Fort Dade. Mrs. Robinson, the mother of Dr. Robinson, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, of the quarantine station at Fort De Soto, left last Monday for her home in Kentucky. Mr. Johnson, superintendent of construction at Fort Dade, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, made a trip to Sarasota, two miles from St. Petersburg, this week, where they purchased a farm. Miss Nannie Hereford, of Fort Dade, spent Wednesday and Thursday in St. Petersburg, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Jakes and daughter, Miss Olive.

A laughable little three-act comedy was successfully given at Fort Dade in the post gymnasium, which is fitted with a stage of moderate size; "A Family Affair," a comedy in three acts, by Charles Townsend. The parts were taken by Pvt. 1st Class Thomas Dobbins, Hosp. Corps; Pvt. Carlton D. Palmer, 11th Co.; Pvt. Victor H. Allin, 11th Co.; Miss Myrtle McCall, Miss Maud Varner and Pvt. Howard S. Bitner, 11th Co. The play was given to a crowded house, all the officers and ladies of Fort Dade and their guests being present, as well as the enlisted men, their wives and guests and many civilians. After the close of the performance a garrison ball was given, the grand march being led by Captain Clarke, post commander, and Mrs. Clarke.

Wednesday evening of last week a charming bridge party was given at the Hotel Hollandbeck in St. Petersburg by the Countess, Alfada Janni, of Naples, Italy, and her sister, Mrs. Thomas Walker Fry, of St. Louis, Mo., for Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Miss Nannie Hereford, of Fort Dade. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Jakes and Miss Olive Jakes, of St. Louis; Dr. and Mrs. Roby, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Hamilton, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Ldwuk, of St. Louis.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 21, 1910.

Col. Cornelius Gardner and staff, accompanied by most of the officers of the regiment, called at the department headquarters Friday afternoon to pay their respects to the retiring department commander, General Morton. Major and Mrs. Omar Bundy gave a dinner at the Hotel Loyal, Omaha, last Thursday night for Gen. and Mrs. Morton; the party included Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and Lieut. Troup Miller.

Col. J. M. Banister, chief surgeon of the department, addressed the Association of Surgeons, assembled in convention at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, last Thursday afternoon. Capt. H. F. Dalton returned Thursday from his tour of inspection of the Iowa National Guard, having been away since Feb. 14. Gen. and Mrs. Morton entertained at dinner at the Hotel Loyal last night, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Wilder and the latter's parents from St. Paul. Mrs. Guyer entertained informally with an afternoon tea last Wednesday for Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Ristine and Mrs. Michaelis.

Gen. and Mrs. Morton were the honor guests at a large and elaborate dinner given at the Hotel Loyal, Saturday night, by the officers of the department staff. The table was arranged in "T" shape and handsomely decorated with ferns, spring flowers and flags. Major D. E. McCarthy was toastmaster, and Colonel Banister and Major Erwin responded.

relating incidents of their service with the retiring department commander. Other officers were also called upon to speak, and General Morton was presented with a handsome saber. Those present were Col. and Mrs. J. M. Banister, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Glassford, Major and Mrs. Bundy, Major and Mrs. Lord, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Major and Mrs. Burnham, Major and Mrs. Erwin, Col. and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Major McCarthy, Major E. H. Schulz, Capt. F. E. Buchan, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis, Lieuts. Troup Miller and L. H. Kilbourne.

The Rev. Father Devlin, of Creighton University, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins over Sunday. Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin were visitors at the post yesterday, making calls along the officers' line. Major and Mrs. McCarthy leave this week for Chicago to spend Easter. Lieut. and Mrs. White entertained at dinner Saturday night, their guests being Major and Mrs. Clarke, Captain Babcock, Captain Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Council Bluffs, Miss Loughborough and Mrs. White, Lieutenant White's mother. Capt. and Mrs. Gohn had Miss Josephine Young, of Omaha, as a week-end guest. Those who saw Oiga Nethersole in "Sapho" at the Brandeis' Theater Saturday were Mrs. W. O. Bennett, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Crimmins and Lieutenant Drury. Capt. A. A. King, 8th Cav., who was injured in a railroad wreck near Davenport last week, and brought to the post hospital at Fort Omaha, has so much improved as to be able to leave the hospital, but he will remain in Omaha for a few days longer.

In the opening game of the season on the post grounds, the Fort Crook baseball team defeated the strong Americans of Omaha by a score of 13 to 6, yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenants Short and Nulsen entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, and Capt. and Mrs. Bennett at bridge last Thursday evening. Miss Eugenie Whitmore, of Omaha, was a guest of Mrs. W. C. Bennett over Sunday.

The Fort Crook Social Club, composed of the enlisted men of the garrison, gave a largely attended masquerade ball in gymnasium hall Wednesday night, which was attended by several officers and ladies.

Mrs. M. L. Crimmins entertained Miss Congdon and Miss Connell, of Omaha, a few days last week. At the evening parade last Tuesday Captain Crimmins was presented with a handsome silver loving cup for his company, which team were the winners of the bowling tournament held during the winter. Miss Valentine, of Omaha, was the guest of Mrs. W. C. Bennett for the Friday night officers' hop. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White. Lieut. R. W. Drury is confined to his quarters with a slight illness.

The delightful weather of the past three weeks has made all sorts of outdoor sports possible, and the tennis courts are filled to their capacity every afternoon. Lieutenant Morton and Mrs. Michaelis are the leaders in the sport and are both exceptionally good players. Lieutenant Short and Miss Colt won the prizes at the card party given by Mrs. Riley last Tuesday.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 14, 1910.

Mrs. Freeman entertained the card club on Tuesday, March 8, the first prize being won by Mrs. Richmond; second, by Mrs. Freeman. The Evening Bridge Club met Wednesday night at Major and Mrs. Cameron's. The prizes went to Mrs. Craig and Lieutenant Herr. Thursday Major and Mrs. Haynes gave a very delightful dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Ward. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Hoyle and Major and Mrs. Cameron. Friday night there was an unusually large crowd at the theater to see "The Top of the World," which was splendid. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd gave a box party, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon and Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbons. Lieutenant Winfree had as his guests in a box Miss Fanny Hoyle, Mr. Higley, Miss Margaret Hoyle, Miss McMahon and Mr. Reed. Miss Hoyle gave a supper afterward. Captain Williams also gave Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Jones, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Lahm a box party. Friday afternoon Mrs. Whitman gave a card party; the prizes were won by Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Guiffoyle, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Hoyle.

Friday night Col. and Mrs. Kodal entertained at dinner Gen. and Mrs. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and Captain Arnold. Saturday a dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Haynes for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle and Capt. and Mrs. Reed. The post hop Saturday was very enjoyable. Mrs. Herr gave a supper afterward to a number of her friends.

Saturday there was great excitement in the gymnasium when Lieut. Blair's horse was raffled off. There were 350 chances. All the numbers were put in a pitcher and Lieut. Spring pulled them out and handed them to Captain Powers, who called out the numbers, while Lieutenant Nicholson kept a list. When they got down to the last eleven chances you could hear the people sigh as their chance was drawn out. The two last chances were owned by Mrs. McBain and Captain Warfield, so Captain Warfield bought Mrs. McBain's chance for \$150 and won the horse, "Capitor," which is said to be worth \$600. There was also an auction of a pony and a horse, which belonged to Lieutenant Blair. The pony was bought by Lieutenant Williams for \$280. It is said to be one of the best polo ponies around here. The horse was purchased by Lieutenant Pearson for \$100.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, 6th Field Art., returned from Europe the last of the week, after a delightful five months' trip. Mrs. Cassells has also returned after a very pleasant three months', spent with her family in Charleston. Thursday Mr. Trescon held services in the post chapel.

Tuesday night Capt. and Mrs. Butler gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle. Mrs. Danford gave a most enjoyable dinner party on Wednesday. Her guests were Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Dr. Russy Hoyle, Mrs. Dow, Miss Hoyle, Miss Ward, Miss McMahon, Miss Warren and Miss Fickland. Miss Fickland won the prize for euchre and Miss Hoyle for bridge, diamond coat hangers. Thursday there was a concert given in honor of Mrs. Dr. Russy Hoyle, and Friday a concert in honor of Mrs. Magruder, the 6th Artillery brides.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 17, 1910.

A score of garrison ladies attended the Carnegie Library in Pacific Grove Monday afternoon, where Mr. Carnegie made an informal address, finishing with a high tribute to women. Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde were hosts Thursday evening at an informal bridge party. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell and family made the automobile trip to San Francisco on Monday to spend the week. Among those who enjoyed the informal dance at Miss Julia Gragg's in Monterey Saturday evening were Dr. Mason, Captain Baldwin, Dr. Lowe, Lieutenants Baker, Olsmith, Minnigfode, Hobson, Samuelson, Groninger, Dravo, Burnett, Blyth, McGrath, Everts, James, Harris, Burch and Whitener. Lieut. G. C. Lawson, 25th Inf., was summoned by telegram to Washington, D.C., to appear as a witness before the Brownsville court and left Friday.

Major P. G. Wales has been confined to his quarters by illness during the week, but is now much improved. Mrs. R. E. Cummings, wife of Lieutenant Cummings, 14th Cav., is entertaining her mother, Mrs. W. L. Kneeler, wife of Major Kneeler, retired. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and infant daughter will sail on April 5 for the Philippines. Several officers and ladies from the post were guests at a ball Saturday evening, arranged for the Shriner's, at Hotel Del Monte. Sunday morning thirty autos, filled with the Mystic Shriner's and their ladies, visited the garrison and witnessed guard mounting. Miss Creary gave a small bridge party Friday evening, when the prizes were awarded to Miss Smith and Dr. Simpson.

A rather severe earthquake was felt here at 10:50 o'clock Thursday night, lasting four seconds, but did no damage. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Darling will return Friday to their home in Monterey for the summer. Lieutenant Minnigfode was host at a delightful "baby party" Tuesday, when he entertained friends from Monterey, Del Monte, Pacific Grove and all the young people in the garrison. Capt. J. P. Harbeson, J. L. De Witt and M. B. Stewart, members of the Infantry Equipment Board, left on Sunday for Presidio of

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has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as



Liqueur
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At first-class Wine Merchants,
Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
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San Francisco, where the new outfit will be seen and inspected. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard arrived on Wednesday and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon.

There is an immense supply of salmon in the bay, affording the anglers in the post with the best sport for some time. Mrs. R. L. Bullard and Mrs. T. W. Brown spent a few days in San Francisco the past week. Mrs. W. J. Davis gave a charming luncheon Wednesday afternoon, when three young ladies from Monterey were guests of honor. Mrs. Hall entertained on Thursday afternoon the members of a jolly garrison bridge club, which meets every two weeks. Major and Mrs. McElver were hosts at an artistic dinner on Saturday, when Miss Ashton was the guest of honor. Others present were Miss Linddeen, Mrs. T. W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieutenants Fritchett, Dravo and Groninger. Miss Bessie Ashton, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, of San Francisco, are spending a few days as the guests of Major and Mrs. McElver.

At ten o'clock Wednesday morning nearly all the garrison assembled just below the old redoubt, at the north end of the parade ground, to witness laying the first stone in the top base of the Sloat Monument, inscribed to the 8th Infantry, with a simple ceremony. Major E. A. Sherman, once of the 8th, arrived from San Francisco Tuesday evening and made a short address. Colonel Mason, our commanding officer, responding. Several carloads of granite are now on the ground and the monument will be ready for dedication by June 15. The Washington and Sloat are said to be the only monuments to which money has been contributed by the United States Government. Through Major Sherman's untiring efforts for many years to secure the funds it will be completed, standing twenty-five feet above the base, bearing a Sloat medallion and the American eagle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer gave a bridge supper on Tuesday. Wednesday Capt. G. H. McMaster was host at a theater party to see "The Ginger Bread Man," his guests being Miss Ashton, Mrs. Everts, Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Major and Mrs. McElver and Lieutenant Everts. After the play Major and Mrs. McElver entertained the party with a delicious supper. Mrs. McElver gave a tea Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Ashton. Mrs. W. R. Smedberg and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., assisted. Among those who saw "The Ginger Bread Man" in Monterey Wednesday were Captain Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Widfield, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Dr. Lowe, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenberg, Miss Smith, Lieutenants Blyth, Groninger, Harris, Samuelson, Burnett, Dravo and Burch.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 20, 1910.

The first appearance of the Fort Totten Minstrel and Vaudeville Company, which performed in the gymnasium March 19, before an audience consisting of most of the officers of the post and about six hundred of the eight hundred men composing the garrison, was a great success. Col. and Mrs. Albert Todd, Capt. Henry H. Sheen, the post adjutant, and Mrs. Sheen, and Capt. and Mrs. Elmer J. Wallace occupied front row seats, and they vied with the enlisted men in applauding the various jokes and turns comprising the show.

The first part consisted of "Ye Ole Time Minstrels," and Sergt. Major Marcus F. Cooper, respondent in evening dress, occupied the interlocutor's chair, and occupied it more than well. Pvt. John Small, 12th Band, as "Sam"; Pvt. Joseph Langford, 101st Co., as "Henry"; Corp. John A. McNeil, 165th Co., as "Ephraim"; and Pvt. Clinton Jewell, 167th Co., as "Rastus" were the "ends" or "bones" and tambourines, as they were called in the old black-face days, and they kept the crowded house in a roar. Colonel Todd came in for the first shot from the end men when "Sam" asked the interlocutor: "Why is the gymnasium to-night like a walnut?" As the interlocutor didn't seem to know the answer, he was informed it was because "There was a Colonel (kernel) in it."

Interspersed with the jokes was the rendition of the ballad "Garden of Roses" by Pvt. Milton Burridge, 114th Co., and "I Dream in the Gloaming of You" by Pvt. Frank Stroby, of the 82d Co. The songs were well rendered, and were augmented by a strong chorus, consisting of Pts. William C. Brenniser, Hospital Corps; William H. Helder, 101st Co.; Robert W. Voelker, 167th Co.; George Moxham, 165th Co.; Frederick Gerber, 165th Co., and Corp. John Kollar, 167th Co.

The second part of the program billed as the "Olio" included a laughable sketch entitled "The Haunted House," in which by Sergeant Major Cooper, Privates Small and Langford. It was listed as a "laugh from start to finish," and it certainly was. Pvt. George Moxham, who possesses a fine basso voice sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and he was followed by Sergt. John Hobson, 82d Co., in a sketch entitled "The Happy Tramp." The hit of the evening, which brought two curtain calls, was a Yiddish character sketch by Jacob Rosenbaum, private, 101st Co., followed by Pvt. Joseph Toman, in a monolog and Corporal Smyth, of the 87th, and Pvt. George Mrasul, of the 87th, in a sketch called "Old Doctor Brown." The show was closed by a comedy concert, which represented a rube band, led by Private Small, and consisted of grand opera selections a la John Philip Sousa. The other men taking part were Anthony Sanuy, Robley Walters, Frank D'ala, William Dreyer, John Louis, Frank Goodwin and Joseph Vadell, all of the 12th Band, C.A.C. The costumes and make-up were excellent and the serio-comic nature of the music brought down the house. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Charles R. Dean, secre-

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tary of the Y.M.C.A. at Fort Totten, who was the instigator of the performance.

• FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 13, 1910.

Saturday, March 12, was a gala day in Cheyenne. Practically all the citizens turned out to witness the parade of troops from the post, in command of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. It was a revelation to many. There were nearly three thousand officers and men and over two thousand horses and mules in the line. General Smith, to whom Cheyenne is indebted for the splendid showing, led the parade, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, and his staff, Col. A. H. Appel, Major S. S. Jordan, Captains Battle, Banta and Myer and Lieutenant Wilson. The 11th Infantry was in command of Col. Arthur Williams; then followed the 4th Field Artillery, in command of Col. A. B. Dyer, and the 9th Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Col. C. H. Watts. Flags and the national colors were hung from many business houses and residences, and all along the line of march could be heard expressions of admiration as the parade brought many people to a realization for the first time of the great number of troops stationed at Fort Russell.

A week-end event was the bridge party at which Mrs. O. L. Brunzell presided as hostess. Those winning the prizes were Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. F. F. Black. Others playing were Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. William Kelly, Mrs. Earle V. Tanner, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. McAdams, Mrs. Bates Tucker, Mrs. A. S. Fugler, Mrs. J. S. Fair, Mrs. Steever, Miss Davis and Miss Corn. Guests from Cheyenne included Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. G. E. Abbott, Mrs. J. M. Carey, Mrs. Paul Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Kieffer and others. Miss Polly Young, of Denver, daughter of Lieut. Col. George S. Young, is a visitor at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant entertained at dinner, March 12, for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fleming, Miss Young, Miss Keating, Captain Craigie and Lieut. Gibbs Lykes. Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn entertained at an informal hop supper Saturday evening. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Shute, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Lieutenants Ballard, Lierly and Reardon, Miss Fernandez and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Black. Capt. H. L. Newbold entertained at a dinner during the week in honor of Miss Young, of Denver.

• FORT BAKER.

Fort Baker, Cal., March 15, 1910.

The orders publishing the details of officers for the Coast Artillery School for the coming year have just been received and have caused quite a flutter on the Sausalito peninsula, so many of our "oldest inhabitants" are to be taken from us. Lieutenant and Mrs. Russell from Fort Baker, Captain Bottoms and Lieutenant Motlow from Fort Barry will make a wide breach in our circle, and when we add to these the removal of Major and Mrs. Lamoreux to Fort Miley, it makes us feel lonely already.

Mrs. Oscar A. Russell entertained at bridge on Thursday, the 10th; there were three tables and the decorations were in red. Mrs. Chappelar, of the Presidio, was among those present, and she and Captain Chappelar dined afterward with Capt. and Mrs. Fenner, returning to the Presidio on the boat which brought spectators for the monthly boxing contest, given by the Athletic Association of the post. This was fully as successful as the last one of the previous month, and a slight earthquake shock about ten o'clock did not disturb the proceedings at all, though it was rumored that some of the theaters in the city were rapidly emptied. This is the first shock we have felt within a year or more.

The second monthly hop of the enlisted men came off on Saturday, the 12th, and was fully attended. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated and preparations were made for a large crowd; a boat left the city early in the evening and made the rounds of the harbor posts, bringing guests from all of them. Excellent music was furnished by the orchestra from Angel Island.

• FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 19, 1910.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, who has been ill for the past few weeks, is convalescent. The bridge tournament held its final meeting Monday evening at the Officers' Club, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell winning first prize, Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara second, Lieutenants Stokely and Doniat third, and Capt. and Mrs. John H. Parker winning the grand slam prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Thursday evening for the Evening Card Club. Mrs. James B. Henry was hostess Friday afternoon for the Sewing Club, which will not meet again until after Easter. The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday at Mrs. J. H. Parker's.

Lieut. William E. Gillmore returned Tuesday from California. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker on Thursday gave a charming St. Patrick's dinner for Major and Mrs. Beall, Capt. and Mrs. Bugge, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan, and Capt. and Mrs. Lutz. Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser entertained Wednesday for the 500 Club. Major Hutton and Mrs. George T. Everett winning the honors.

There is much rejoicing at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson over the arrival of an infant daughter Saturday morning. She has been named Gale Robinson. Mrs. Robinson is the daughter of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale,

of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Capt. and Mrs. John Henry Parker entertained Friday evening at dinner for Miss Waterous, of St. Paul, Miss Maxy, of Kansas City, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon and Lieutenants Drain and Stokely. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot, 28th Inf., left Thursday for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where Lieutenant Talbot has been detailed on recruiting duty.

Lieut. Charles Burnett entertained Tuesday evening at a stag dinner for all the officers of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William B. Banister on Tuesday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McArthur, Capt. and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanlon, Mrs. E. C. Howard and Lieutenant Stokely.

Mrs. Herbert I. Harris returned Monday from New York, where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clement A. Trott, of West Point. Robert E. Henry, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has been the guest of his brother, Lieut. James B. Henry, left Saturday for his home. Mrs. Paul C. Hutton and family will arrive Monday from Carolina, where they have spent the winter. Major and Mrs. Hutton will occupy quarters No. 10, Cavalry garrison. Mrs. George O. Cross entertained Tuesday evening at a prettily appointed dinner for the ladies of the 2d Squadron. The dining room was in Cavalry yellow. The guests were Mesdames Scherer, Henry Burnett, Prunty, O'Hara, Tyler and Wadsworth, Miss Latimer and Miss Cameron. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond left Saturday for San Francisco to sail April 1 for Manila. Mrs. A. H. Naylor, of Minneapolis, entertained Thursday afternoon at a bridge luncheon. The Army ladies going over from here were Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Rice.

FORT GREEBLE.

Fort Greble, R.I., March 19, 1910.

Major and Mrs. Blake entertained at cards on Feb. 22; prizes were won by Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Enders, Captain Powers and Chaplain Denning, after which supper was served. The table decorations were appropriate to the day, the centerpiece being small cherry tree, place-cards in the shape of hatchets and candy cherries. Lieutenant Maynard visited Providence March 5. On March 2 Capt. and Mrs. Powers entertained at cards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Enders, Mrs. Stevens and Chaplain Denning. A delicious supper was served afterward.

Chaplain Denning has had an electric piano installed in the post exchange, which is being greatly enjoyed by the men.

Capt. and Mrs. Moore returned from a long leave on March 8. On March 11 Major and Mrs. Blake gave a birthday party for their daughter, Olivia Middleton. Games were played and the winners received prizes; afterward a delicious supper was served, the table decorations being very beautiful, the entire color scheme being pink; a small artificial lake, surrounded by roses, graced the center of the table; suspended from the chandelier was a hoop of pink satin, from which numerous small electric lights and roses were hung, the center of the hoop having a lattice work of ribbon, from which small rosebuds were suspended. The place-cards were decorated with rosebuds. The large birthday cake was cut by the young hostess.

On March 16 Dr. and Mrs. Enders gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Moore and Capt. and Mrs. Powers. March 17 Capt. and Mrs. Moore entertained the bachelors at dinner; the table decorations were most appropriate for the day.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., March 21, 1910.

Dr. and Mrs. Pulver are the latest arrivals. Dr. Pulver has recently entered the Medical Corps, and has come to Fort Porter, as the assistant of Dr. Robert Davis, until fall, when Dr. Pulver will be ordered to Washington, D.C.

The garrison has been unusually quiet of late, owing to a number of families in mourning and to its being Lent. Friday afternoon Mrs. William Harrell was hostess for a very pleasant bridge party. Mrs. Howard Perry won a cut glass rose jar; Mrs. Edwin Saunders won a pair of silk stockings. The Post Card Club was to have been entertained on Saturday evening, by Capt. and Mrs. John N. Straat, but was postponed until after Lent.

Mrs. Henry Wygant, of Cranford, N.J., and Mrs. Wygant, of Buffalo, were guests in the post last week. Colonel Wygant was here recently, visiting his son, who is engaged in the long distance telephone and at present is stationed in Buffalo. Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson will go out to Salt Lake City early in April, having a short leave. Mrs. Katherine Ogden, who is in Connecticut, will spend the Easter season with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman at their hotel in the city. Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernan, retired, continues very ill at his apartment in the Touraine Hotel. Major Frank B. Andrus, retired, was a recent caller at headquarters here.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to March 22. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief. The target practice of the Atlantic Fleet will be held on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake, instead of at Guantanamo Bay, as was originally intended. It is expected that the fleet will arrive at Hampton Roads about March 30.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdoch, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdoch.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

A Delightful Blender

Those who best know the art of mixing things say that whiskey blends in a simply ideal way with Ballardvale—no cloudiness, no sediment, no harshness; just a smooth, clear, perfect blend.

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VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. Sailed March 19 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York, en route to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed out of commission.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay, jr. Sailed March 19 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Pacific Fleet is now holding target practice in Santa Barbara Channel. Upon the completion of target practice the vessels of the fleet will proceed to their respective "home" navy yards for repairs.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived March 21 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gilmore. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Herbert F. Lopez. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. John F. Green. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

ASIAHIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Upon the arrival of the New York the Charleston will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William G. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTOM, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier). Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier). merchant complement. Edward W. Whitton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed March 21 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Sailed March 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. Arrived March 19 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived March 21 at the navy yard, New York.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Chief Gun. Herber Campbell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

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"Leaders of Quality" **New York**
Est. 1857

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Sailed March 19 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. John F. Luby ordered to command.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived March 21 at Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. H. K. Hines ordered to command.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Galveston will be placed out of commission at Bremerton.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Pettersson, master. Arrived March 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armitage Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph A. Rogers, master. At Bocas del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address mail as follows: Navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Arrived March 16 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived March 15 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Cruising in the Atlantic off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Michigan will join the Atlantic Fleet on its return north about April 1.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Sailed March 15 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. In reserve. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed March 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Barbados, en route to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Arrived March 17 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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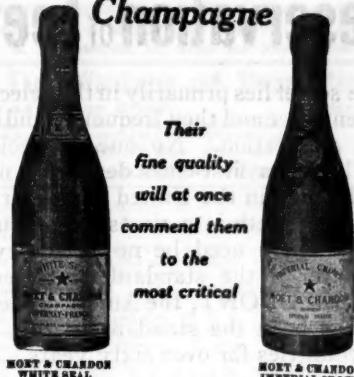
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HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Harold G. Bowen. At San Pedro, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Pedro, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr. At San Pedro, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCASSIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

POORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions.

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Reserve Submarine Divisions.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Cuttledish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

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Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation. FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin. HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence. LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MOHICAN (station ship). Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola. PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia. SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy, the Severn will then be assigned to duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet. SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery. SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal. TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

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TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Iroquois, at Mare Island. Alice, Norfolk, Va. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Apache, New York. Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Chickasaw, Newport, R.I. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Choctaw, Washington, D.C. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.

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LIST OF VESSELS

Abarenda, at Norfolk. Aileen, at New York. Ajax, at Portsmouth, N.H. Alabama, at New York. Alert, at Mare Island, Cal. Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Baltimore, at New York. Bennington, at Mare Island. Boston, at Puget Sound. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa. Cheyenne, at Mare Island. Cincinnati, at Mare Island. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Concord, at Bremerton. Decatur, at Olongapo. Delaware, at Norfolk, Va. DeLong, at Boston, Mass. Denver, at Mare Island, Cal. Detroit, at Boston. Egret, at Norfolk. Elcano, at Cavite. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. General Alava, at Cavite. Gorn, at Newport. Hornet, at Norfolk. Holland, at Norfolk. Illinois, at Boston, Mass. Iowa, at Norfolk.

VESSELS LOANED

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dorotha, Cleveland, Ohio. Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Granite State, New York city. Hornet, Buffalo, N.Y. Huntress, at St. Louis. Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore. Isle de Luxon, New Orleans, La. Yantic, Hancock, Mich. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.G. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding. Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910. Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A. Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., to command on April 30, 1910. Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, to command on April 30, 1910. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., to command on April 30, 1910. Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.O.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

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SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Will proceed to Ft. Russell, Wyo., for station on April 1, 1910. F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, D, K and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived January, 1910; Troops A and E sailed for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 6, 1909.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and K, Manila, arrived December, 1909; L and M, sailed for Manila March 7, 1910; D, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila April 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G, H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; A and B, sailed for Manila March 7, 1910; Battery C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1910.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station April 15, 1910; Battery O will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station on Nov. 15, 1910; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

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4th Ft. DuPont, Del. 10th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 5, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2337: Motor, switchboard, wire.—Sch. 2338: Steel tubing, lead pipe, valves.—Sch. 2340: Macaroni, flour. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 3-21-10.